TERMS The Principia

No. 104 William Street, near John St.

Rev. William Street, near John St.
Rev. William Goodball,
Rev. Gro. B. Cherver, D. D. } Editors.
J. W. Alden, Publisher.
Trans: Two Dollars a year, in advance
Two dollars and fifty cents if payment be delayed

git months.

Fifty cents a year in addition for the paper deliver ed by carrier within Brooklyn or New York. ADVERTISEMENTS .- Ten cents a line for each inse

tion, payable in advance.
Norices —All religious and other notices will be Letters directed to either of the editors, Rev. Wil liam Goodell or Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., should liam transfer also be superscribed with the number of the P. O. also be superscribed with the number of the P. O. also 48s1. Private letters should be marked "Private." All checks or drafts should be made payable to

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THE WICKEDNESS AND INFAMY OF SLAVEHOLDING LEGISLATION.

BY REV. DR. CHEEVER.

Malachi 2; 10. "Have we not all one Father? treacherously every man against his brother, by pro-faning the covenant of our fathers?"

We dismissed the consideration of our former text, containing God's thundered we against them that decree unrighteous decrees, with the question who and what are the multitude of persons among us that are made the victims of oppression under such decrees? Who are the slaves? What are the races, for whose oppression and robbery by millions we legislate? Is there any title, or right, vested in us, from God, or under the Constitution, to treat them any otherwise, with any other treatment, than under the same instrument, and before the same God, we apply to ourselves? The covenant of our fathers was a covenant of equity and justice, all men being declared equally and inalienably entitled to the protection of their life, liberty and property. That covenant and constitution once adopted, once sworn upon, before God, there could no more be such a thing as a slave under it; and especially no creature could come into existence under it, except as free-born. Every child born in the United States, under this government, from the the covenant of our fathers" was free-born, whatever may have been the condition of the parents.

It was a covenant of freedom. Those whom we have held as slaves were either native born citizens. born under the Constitution, which declares that all are born free, and that no person shall be deprived of liberty, and therefore, in the first place, enslaved by ourselves contrary to the Constitution; or, second, kidnapped in Africa, and pirated into the country, under laws punishing that traffic with death, so that every man, woman and child, and their postority thus hold in slavery, were from that moment, and are now, entitled to their freedom by our Constitution and laws, and struggle. any that keep them from it are accessaries in the

Yet this whole number of human beings, the bringing of whom here as slaves, and the claiming and keeping of them as property, constitute, by our own laws, a crime to be punished with by the government, and held down as the properevery one of them, if they escaped, have been ing them would have to be cond anod a accessaries in the crime of piracy.

Yet these injured beings are the very millions. whom President Lincoln, by Proclamation, set up at public auction. And these are the beings whom President Lincoln, in his Amnesty Proclamation, leaves in the power of the Supreme breakage by fair ringing, for twelve months from time Court, to declare to be slaves. And these are the beings whom our government affirm to be the legal property of loyal slaveholders, because the laws of the States sanction slavery.

The government becomes thus a kidnapping and $0^{\rm SBORN'S\ CELEBRATED\ PREPARED\ JAVA}_{\rm COFFEE\ warranted\ superior\ to\ any\ in\ the\ market,}$ slave-trading government. The government act the part of piratical wreckers, in thrusting these It is used by first class families everywhere, and highnen back into slavery, or permitting it any where v recommended for nervous dyspeptic persons, being very nutritious and free from all deleterous substances, in testimony of which I have certificates from the to be done. Yet it is being done still; and to this hour, this slave trade in our own free citizens is most emminent Physicians and Chemists in this Country. Try it, and you will be sure to continue its use notorious in Kentucky, without even a warning or preference to any other. Sold at retail for Twenty-Five Cents per Pound by protest against it, or any attempt by the President to execute the laws. Meantime, if a single citizen of any part of the United States were thus seized and sold by any foreign State, or by traders under protection of any foreign State, forthwith a frigate would be despatched with full \$40 a Month, expenses paid. For particulars, ad power for the rescue, and reparation would be demanded for the outrage. But one of our own States can seize and sell into slavery American The T.S. Wright House. born citizens, and our government pronounces that a right of loyal States and subjects, because Mrs. S. Plant respectfully announces that she has opened a first class colored Boarding and Lodging House at 161 Concord st, Brooklyn, where she is prepared to accommodate the public on the most reasonit is State law, and we cannot interfere against such slavery!

NO SLAVERY POSSIBLE BY PROCESS OF LAW.

Even if there were some among the slave popu lation legally slaves, which is impossible, sinc there is no law making them slaves, or designating them or their posterity to be made such; but uppose there were : who are they? Any indict nent, even against crime, in order to hold, must particularize the person, so that there can be neither doubt nor mistake; but much more any claim against another of being a slave. The when, where, and how he was made a slave must be shown, the law by which, and the authority the ground, the right; and if there be any doubt the claim against him cannot stand. If each case of all the four millions held as slaves in this country were tried in Court, not one person could be found lawfully held. No process of

law, due or undue, could be found, by which a single family became slaves. For our Constitution contains the explicit pro vision that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law; and the provision also that the Constitution, and this article as parof it, shall be the supreme law of the land, any bing in the Constitution or laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding. Whence hen comes the madness of appealing to the laws of slaveholding States as proof of the right of slavery under the Constitution?

Under the Constitution, the holding of slaves y law is impossible. But even if it were possible, the law, the process, and the decision must be shown in each particular case of the persons held as slaves; and the Constitution justly administered, according to United States law, would not permit one person to be so held, without individual nominal selection, and distinct and definite proof. No child could be so held, because nded from slave parents; for every child born in the United States is free born, and no babe can be deprived of liberty without due process of law; but hereditary slavery is not due process of law. The accursed and impious heathen maxim, portus sequitur ventrem, the child follows the condition of the mother, is not, never was, and never can be United States law. But even if it were, it would have to be administered, in every case, in open court, by indictment, trial, verdict of jury, and sentence of the judge, against each babe and

It follows that to sanction the seizing and holding of men as slaves on the presumption that they are slaves, without proof, or to return them

with sufficient severity, characterised.

GUILT OF PRESUMING SLAVERY BY WHOLESALE.

each grown person by name.

If a ship containing twenty sentenced murderers, and one hundred innocent passengers, should be wrecked, off our coast, and the government, under pretence of executing the law upon the murderers, should detail a force along the shore, to plunge every creature that reached the land back into the waves and drown him, or to seize every individual, and put him in chains, and afterwards hang him, under pretence that he was one of the murderers, this would not be a more iniquitous proceeding; this might as properly be dignified with the name of justice, and claimed as being re-

quired by the Constitution. There is no possibility of exaggerating this to its atrocity; there are no figures of speech by which a just sense or measurement of its enormity can be carried into the soul. There never was its very laws in such a complication and climax of guilt; the very laws at the very same time condemning and sustaining the cruelty and the crime ; condemning it to death as piracy ; defending, sustaining, and enforcing it under severe penalties, the moment the piracy is successfully

No wonder that God has torn our Union asunder, to get at the prisoners thus tortured in our hold. Before the rebellion, we were nothing better than a pirate slave-ship. We never brought out our cargo of human flesh from between decks oment of the adoption of the Constitution, in for a breath of air, but with the chains of the to the employer, who sends his apprentice? Be-Union upon them.

> THE FEATURES OF THIS GUILTY, CLAIM IN ITS RESULTS. It is good, before God, to look our iniquity in the face, and study its terrific features. It is good to hold up in God's light the deadly, dreadful claim of the right of slavery, advanced in behalf of loyalty and loyal States. The right of that, which our own laws condemn as piracy, but practised by loyal persons, is sanctioned and rewarded as a privilege! It is proper to trace the action and the consequences of this daring claim, and to see how we stand in it before God in this

If Gordon, whom President Lincoln hanged because he was caught before the crime, was accomplished and transmuted into legality under State Law, had succeeded in getting his cargo of slaves into Maryland or Kentucky, had there stocked a plantation with them, and come out as death, were abandoned to their fate as chattels a Unionist in this rebellion, President Lincoln would have proclaimed his right of property in ty of the slaveholders, and under the last fugitive all those slaves, and would have guaranteed se slave bill, enacted for that very purpose, would, curity to him in it, by the United States government. Or if Gordon taking his slaves into Arseized and flung back into slavery, at the demand kansas, had there been a leader in the rebellion, of their pretended owners, when, if the Constitu- and after fighting against this government three President Lincoln would have pardoned him, and protected all his property for him, and guaranteed to him the possession of his slaves as a right of loyalty. And in all this, President Lincoln would simply be honest to his pledge of never inministers of the gospel as well as politicians, as being the greatest honor and glory of the coun-

THE OPPRESSION BY CONGRESS.

But this wicked honesty is almost as an angel of light, in comparison with the meanness of the injustice and robbery practised by our Congress, and enacted into a law. The whole colored race is seized by this legislation for the purpose of robbery. In the cars of our city rail-roads colored men are for forbidden to enter. There is some mercy in that, considering the company they would often be compelled to meet. In the cars of our national legislation, colored men are dragged in and robbed, and then flung under the wheels, after being made to pay for keeping up the steam in the locomotive that drives them. The government have stolen from every colored soldier, three dollars a month, besides his clothing : and in addition to this robbery, Congress have passed a bill taking from every one of them the hundred dollars bounty which was theirs by law, and giving it to the slaveholder, as being

These poor creatures are thus not only robbed, but insulted and branded as slaves, by the government, and assumed to be the property of their owners, in direct contradiction of the Constitution, which, even in the acknowledgment of those who maintain the Constitution to be pro-slavery, speaks of them only as persons, and uses the word service to prevent the possibility of admitting the idea of property in man into an instrument of

We shall hear of this crime, from the divine ustice. If Congress had opened a barrel of gunpowder, and erected a lightning rod running into its centre, and set it in anticipation of the first thunderstorm, to catch the lightning, they could not be more certain of an explosion. Such legislation goes far to ensure one more dead, in every disaster and defeat. It is better for the rebels an illustrious example) in order that by due prohousehold. It renders probable a campaign of than a victory on their side. What a repulse of the negro from our service, when it is discovered to be only a change of owners, and that under the allegation of color, a wholesale robbery and deprivation of his rights can be maintained against him, as well as on the former allegation of slavery under State Law. Mr. Yeatman describes the army sharks who lease plantations from the government and get 2,500 dollars a year from the labor of a slave who himself is paid for his own work, even if he gets the entire year's wages, only 82 dollars! But these army sharks are minnows compared with the governmental and congressional grampus that swallows the whole colored race, whether citizens or not, under the allegation of being colored persons.

Mr. Yeatman, in his Report, also describes th cases of colored men, with families, who were getting forty-five dollars a month for their labor, supporting their families in comfort thereby. but siezed, and compelled to serve as soldiers for ten dollars, and that not paid, and out of that, three dollars by law taken for their clothing ! And, besides all this, it was proposed by an American Senator to take four dollars more from the pay of colored soldiers, for the charge of their families. This would be an ingenious complication of fraud. Ten dollars promised for forty-five taken away, and four deducted from the ten to pay the expenses of the robbery!

Our robbery of the slaves is accomplished with a curious and careful regard to economy in the process; but we bestow our gifts of compensation upon the owners with a lavish and money. We have appointed a Commission, a

special spending bureaucracy, to see that the and laborers owing allegiance to the government slaveholders are compensated, that 300 dollars they shall be taken and deemed to all intents and for each slave be paid to them, besides the 100 purposes as citizens whom the government have dollars taken from the slave himself on his enlist- the right to employ, and to require obedience

tecting the rights of the enslaved, or securing just wages, or treat them with the consideration the payment of his wages? At this moment there are more than a million of dollars in our treasury, the product of the labor of defrauded but whether citizens or not, they shall be seized ceeds of lands acquired by Government for the privilege of being so seized and robbed by the

purpose of removing the blacks to some tropiiniquity; there is no language that can come up | cal colony; but on their own soil, we make them the slave is drafted. Why do we not pay northern employers, when their servants are drafted

northern fathers when their sons are drafted? holder and the slave more binding, than that between father and son, wife and husband, child and parent.

Why do we give compensation to the slaveholder, who sends his slave, when we give none cause the employer pays just wages, while the slaveholder pays none, and we choose, by sys- faith. tem, by choice, by habit, and on some diabolical principle, to pay a premium on this robbery. The man who steals all the wages of his slave. we pay for the use of his slave; the man who pays large wages to his servant, we pay not one farthing, but take his servant without compensation, no matter what the loss may be to his free labor we degrade; we pay a premium to the manstealer; we rob the honest master; thus making justice a losing business, injustice a gain. Such is the economical morality of this legisrust of these cankered riches is a witness against us, and will eat our flesh as fire. Both the wages kept back and the compensation paid are in this

the Lord of Sabaoth. This kind of legislation requires more, wil compel more. How much color, for how much robbery? A company of chemists will be essential as an adjunct of the Supreme Court. A nation whose philosophy and code of freedom tion and the laws were executed, they must every years had come back with his slaves into Ken- and of human rights are only skin-deep, a nation

> If one quarter African blood entitles the Amer ican Senate to put the hand of the Government into the pocket of an American soldier, and abstract one fourth of his wages, and the whole of terfering against slavery where it is; an honesty his bounty, how much of such theft, or how in behalf of slavery, which has been described by much more, will one-eighth legalize? If color is the legal and judicial absolution for such villainy. let the tariff be settled, and let a court of taxo try, the fruit of the largest liberty, and of the dermists be appointed, with an American Tetze as its peripatetic demonstrator. There must be color-meter, and a corps of color-chemists and ex aminers, a bureau of skin-triers, a cuticulturis commission among our military adjustments.

THE VILLAINY OF SUCH LEGISLATION TRANSLATED INTO

how little space, and how boundless a tide of in iquity and cruelty in a drop of ink, when it put into the shape of law, the decreeing of unrighteous decrees, and the writing of prescribed grievousness! In this legislation against color, our Senators

and Representatives are teaching the nation, practically, that black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect. Such legislation is the fountain of eternal cruelty and prejudice Translated into English, along with the tenor of the debates through which it was carried, it would read thus, as the expression of our national humanity and justice. Be it further enacted, that all colored persons

being considered persons of African descent, having always been treated as brutes, and worked without wages, shall still be so treated, especially during the continuance of this war. And by this government and people, from the first moment of the adoption of our Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it is manifest that it is our right so to treat them, as an heir loom; and it is their habit and right so to be treated; and the fact that they are and have been so treated proves that such was the intent and meaning of that article in the Constitution requiring due process of law; and therefore it becomes our right and duty to provide such, (whereof the Fugitive Slave Bill is cess of law, these wretches may be deprived of life, liberty, or property, as may seem to us good, beginning with liberty; and if they refuse o surrender that, or attempt to escape, or dare to claim any right to property, or refuse to be robbed, then they shall be treated as deserters and punished accordingly.

Be it enacted that all persons of African de scent, whether citizens or not, are to be secured and taken for the purposes of war as no citizens at all, but, in the first place, as the property of must not be depreciated, but paid for by the Government; and second place, as the property ment at its own pleasure.

And this is the uprising of a great people! is not the first record of the kind in history, but both our iniquity and our arrogance are imitative, as may be seen from God's testimony in ment from them that pass by securely as men dom. averse from war. Ye pluck off their skin from them, and their flesh from off their bones, and they break their bones, and chop them in pieces as for the pot, and as flesh within the cauldron. Yet will they lean upon the Lord, and say, Is not the Lord among us? None evil can come upon

WHOLE NO. 207. from them. Be it enacted, that if the govern-When have we gone to any expense in progiven to white persons, they are not citizens, and have no claims upon governmental protection;

government. Be it further enacted, that colored persons, pay us for the expense we incur in robbing meaning persons of African descent, having them. We appropriate money to provide for shown themselves far superior to the natives of their emigration, but when we find that we need this country, in that they are willing to fight the nation under heaven, entangled and involved by their services at home, there is no law compell- battle of freedom for its own sake, have no claim ing us to pay them full wages, and we rob them. upon the country for bounty or pay, but the con-We pass a law to pay the slaveholder, when sciousness of superior virtue is their own great

reward; and that being willing to fight for freedom, they ought also to be willing to be robbed of and for the same, and to submit quietly under We go out of our way in this labor of degradathe process of such robbery; and be it enacted tion, and make the relation between the slave- that we, the robbers, do glory in our shame, and declare that never, except under compulsion of ultimate necessity, will we relinquish the right of such shame as our greatest national obligation and virtue, our loyalty to which, even while we acknowledge it to be accursed and immoral, is the fruit of the largest liberty, and at once the result and proof of the purest national piety and

> Come from the dead, O Herod! Come with the gory head of John the Baptist, and hold t with your oath of murder, and demand admision into the churches of these teachers of Christian morality, and tell them that you desire humbly to sit at their feet, and to learn of them a legree of hypocrisy and diabolism deeper towards hell than any thing known in Judea till Christ was crucified!

> THE REPEAL OF SUCH LEGISLATION DEMANDED. In view of this legislation, and of our whole ourse in this conflict, we have reason for nothng but humiliation and contrition before God. Had it been our intention to abolish slavery,

common sense and humanity would have die tated its being done in such a manner as to rec condemnation. Behold, the hire of the laborers ognize and vindicate the right of the African which is of you kept back by fraud crieth; the cries of the robbed are entered into the ears of race to freedom, and our own authority and will as a free government, in the bestowal and protection of tha freedom. Common sense and justice would have taught us to do this in such a way as to condemn slavery and elevate the

But in setting the slave free, we degrade him, by our very legislation in regard to himself, his one of them be set free, and damages awarded for tucky, finding that the rebellion would not pay, dispensing justice and freedom by the color of color, and his owner. In setting him free, we their injuries; and those who should persist in and then had made a stump speech for the Union, the skin should appoint tanners and dyers for declare him to be property. We at first set him their property, if they would consent to return into our Union. Then, in carrying him over into freedom, we pass both him and ourselves through the purgatory of slavery, as if slavery were of old the right, and freedom could be justified only as a trespass on that right, justified only by military necessity. If we were going, after all, to occupy the

> ground of abolitionists, why could we not have done it in a dignified and honorable manner. without disavowing it as if it were a crime? Above all, what need was there, or what de mand upon our national legislation, for such a perfluous debasement, as that of setting up co'on as a mark, ground and justification for easte, and By bearing more than half the consequences of disability, and penalty, as if for crime? This is the climax of all our insults and cruelties against the race, this public, national, legislative stigma attached to them even as soldiers, and a corresponding ignominious and oppressive treatment of them, by special enactment therefor. In the name of God, justice, and humanity, we demand the repeal of this most iniquitous and shameful legislation. Nothing but such an immediate repeal can deliver us from the opprobrium with which such legislation covers us, and stains ou national character. Was it not enough that we dready had the infamy of the fugitive slave law apon us, and the odium of avowing that nothing but the last necessity should ever drive us to the measure of emancipation?

OUR LABORIOUS NATIONAL DISGRACE.

Accustomed thieves will rob even under the gallows. Have there not been cases of criminals attempting to pick the pockets of their very exebe it enacted, that having always been robbed cutioners, even on the way to death? Our nation, our government, brought to judgment by the retributive providence of God, is discovered at the foot of the gallows, endeavoring to rob stil! more extensively the race of its customary victims. It is the ruling passion strong in death. If we go down as a nation, it will be in this attitude, robbing to the last.

Never, in the history of mankind, was anything more disgraceful than the perpetual disclaiming of any intention to destroy slavery. We have degraded our cause and ourselves, in apologizing for the noblest act that God ever gave us opportunity to perform, and advancing towards it portunity to perform, and advancing towards it as if it were some act of piracy, which only the hands implored protection."—Washington Nadeath-necessity could sanction, or some midnight robbing of a hen-roost. From the President down to the lowest politician there has been this shameful declaration, that if slavery were injured or destroyed it was not our fault, for we had been faithful to it; it was no intended action of ours, but only the work of the rebels. They had themselves alone to blame for it.

It has thus been a conflict unredeemed by one single instance of emancipation voluntarily detheir owners the slaveholders, which property creed and adopted as the dictate of justice and humanity, and the rule and working of our own government as a free and just government, and of the United States, to be used by this Govern- of our Constitution as a compact of liberty and justice. Nor has there been one instance of emancipation proposed or decreed as an obligation of gratitude to God, notwithstanding the example so illustrious set by the fathers of the Revolution, when, in solemn acknowledgment of Amos. "Even of late my people is risen up as the Divine goodness, as of our duty, they passed an enemy; yea ye pull off the robe with the gar- the decree, in Pennsylvania, of universal Free-

It is not yet entirely too late to redeem our na tion from this reproach. The Constitution already requires freedom and forbids slavery, in tanguage as explicit as the mind can frame. Let us not then be guilty of the absurdity of any amendment to the Constitution, giving it the power to accomplish that for which alone it was created, liberty and justice, nor of petitioning for such scent, whether citizens or not, shall, in respect amendment; which, if we did, we could only to liberty or slavery, be regarded and deemed as say, We, the petitioners, humbly beg your honchattels, and not citizens, and therefore the gov- orable body to amend the Constitution so that it ernment is under no obligation to protect their shall render slavery forever impossible, by adrights, even if they had any rights, but not being ding thereto an article in the following words, a crime against God and justice that cannot be, lordly generosity and prodigality of the people's lordly generosity generosity

CONTINGENT FUND---\$10,000.

The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from the army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand dollars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have ad enough of the miserable trash sent to them by a cartload, from the copperhead presses, and where their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we feel hat there are thousands, who, it they knew it would cheerfully give the money to arnish them the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand would cheerfully give the money to ranish them with the Principle. Send in your orders to the

J. W. ALDEN, Box 4.381, New York

Rev. J. K. Wellman, of Adrian, Michigan, is general agent for the *Principia*, and is authorized to take subscriptions for Stock, collect money for the "Contingent Fund," and receive donations for the Freedmen.

J. W. Alden, Treas. & Pub

But let us, in the name of God, justice, humanity, and the Constitution, demand of Congress, that whereas the Constitution, as well as the Divine Law, already forbids slavery, in guaraneeing that no person shall be deprived of liberty, that they provide for and compel the execuion of the Constitution, in this regard, by enacting that whosoever shall be found guilty of seizing or holding any person in slavery, or buying and enrolled as soldiers, and compelled to serve or selling any person as property, or for that We could appoint a fourth part of the pro- for half pay, and to pay their masters for the purpose depriving any person of his liberty without law, shall be forthwith, on trial and conviction of the crime, punished for the same by imprisonment in the States' Prison for Hife.

Such a simple enactment, under recognition of the divine will, without any amendment whatever, is all that is needed, to abolish slavery, to vindicate our Constitution, to restore dignity to our Government and country, and (relying upon God) to crown our conflict with glory and suc-

THE WOMEN OF AMERICA ON THE

Your slave-maker on principle, has always an enmity to women. It breaks out everywhere, whether the slavery sought is of the grosser kind, or only what may be distinguished by the title of political. There is in all, the self-same moving force ; the belief of superior strength. It is this which makes the pedants of the "conceited educated" put forth their weekly gibes on women and women's works, and brothers of the sport throw sarcasms on honest wives and maidens in America, endeavoring to help in removing their country's shame.

The truth is that women everywhere have their full share of interest in preserving the de cencies of life, and on some points more. Slave ry is one. Men may tolerate it, from custom or ideas of profit. But women must either sink into the likeness of those at New Orleans, or live in a concealed state of constant disgust. There is not an honest woman in a slave country, whose herves are not harrowed so long as sensation is left, by the daily and hourly intrusion of the offensive spectacle swhich slavery, of necessity, pre-

ents. It is not straight-lacedness; it is decency. The it as you will, the known impurity is there. Take a modest woman from any civilized country and get her down in a slave land, and she knows that all the daughters of slavery she sees, if within the years to sin withal, are as much at the mercy of every white master who chooses, as the cattle of the field are for being sent to the butcher. She may try to hide it if she likes, and others may try to help her. But she knows it; she is sure of it; it haunts her imagination while she is saying her prayers, like the recollection of some frightful martyrdom, half seen in painter's vision twelve month in a slave State; because in a twelve month she must have ceased to be

In such a state of things, the unfortunates who are despatched from Europe to do their best to transmit perfumed accounts of all that is unseemly in America and to malign the wholesome, are astonished that women should come forward to rally the backwardness of men and, like those of ancient Germany, bring them up to the attack. It is simply because the men can get out of the way, and the women cannot. On all di-puted questions of morality, the women are sure to be right. It is God has made them so. wrong, they have more than their share of the consciousness of right. The ancient Germans are again in point. They had the gift to find out. there was "sanctum aliquid" (a something holy in the counsels of their women. Those ancient Germans appear to have been a chosen seed; and they won the world's battle at last, in the Black Forest.

Joy then to the whole earth, that the women of America are showing themselves what women tuve been ever. And sourn and contempt un. measured, to those who attempt by ribaldry to make the atmosphere unfit for pure spirits to breathe in. It would be so in the streets, if united man did not take ways to hinder it. P. PERRONET THOMPSON

ELIOT VALE BLACKHEATH, LONDON, S. E., 27, Feb. 1864.

SLAVERY STILL RAMPANT, in the District of Columbia, and on

the Steps of the Capital.

paper, appears, as will be perceived, over the nitials of a well known and honored citizen of that State, which we shall venture to read FRANCIS GILLETTE. "Two men, manacled together, were night be fore last being stealthily carried into Maryland, when they effected their escape, broke their

manacles, and, yesterday morning, one of them was found sitting upon the steps of the Capitol, with the shackles upon his arm. In this hour of his extremity he had made his way to the tional Republican.

And did that poor, hunted man find the pro tection which he so piteously implored? Did

senators and representatives, as they gathered to their respective halls, that morning, turn upon the supplicant pitying eyes, and stretch out to him succoring hands? No, no, they "passed by on the other side," and left him to the tender mercies of the Fugitive Slave Act. doubt, but then, they could not think of saving bim from the clutches of the man-hunters, and thereby violating a law of their country!

The Fugitive Slave Act, that detestable com-

pound of meanness, barbarism and tyranny which Senator Seward, soon after its enactment, denounced as without a parallel in all Christen-dom, has been enforced in Washington during the last three years, with a frequency never before equaled. Scenes of cold-blooded cruelty, enough, one would mink, to draw tears cruelty, enough, one would shink, to draw tears from the marble statues which adorn the Capital, have been reported as of very common occurrence. Men and women, suspected of being fugitives from slavery, have been seized, and dragged from the very pillars of the Capital into slavery. Neither Congress nor the Executive has interfered in any manner, to abate the latamy. And, to aggravate the horrors of the crime, the victims have all been layers of liber. crime, the victims have all been lovers of liber-ty and haters of slavery, ready to fight and die

inder the flag of freedom.

In all the ages pagan altars have afforded protection to criminals who could reach them. Thieves even, and murderers, could not be torn from them, to answer for their crimes. But the innocent and hunted fugitives from a bondage aptly defined," the sum of all villainies," have not found one altar of refuge in the Capital of a nation called Christian.

And such is the condition of things, and has

been for the last three years, during which the thunder-storms of avenging justice have been bursting over the land, in a wild deluge of blood. During all these three years of judgment for the crime of enslaving and imbruting humanity, the

national authorities have connived at slave-hunting, and given their silent sanction to its atroci-ties. The President, in no one of his messages to Congress, has even hinted a repeal of the Fugitive Act, while its savage enforcement has been going on under the very shadow of his mansion. Perhaps, he has thought it his duty to acquiesce in the execution of this act, for the protection of slavery, and the pacification of rebeldom. Possi bly, he has mutely consented as a proof of his fidelity to the institution, and his desire to save

it with the Union, if he can.

History will record the fiendish atrocities which were committed under the sanction of this Act, during the winter next following his election—how fugitives who had lived in security in the free states under the preceding adminis trations, were suddenly pounced upon and hurled back into chains; and how hundreds more, panicstricken, fled to Canada for the protection which they could no longer hope for in the free states of the North. History will brand with undying infamy the violent attempts which were made. all over the North, to suppress free speech on the subject of slavery and the Fugitive Act, instigated, to a great extent, by the partizans of the in coming admin'stration, in order to show to the menacing lords of the lash its intended fealty to slavery, and placate their wrath.

At such a day, black with the frowns of heaven against a nation laden with the iniquity of chainand imbruting man, and festering all over with corruption, how dares the government pe sist in upholding and enforcing an Act which ha brought upon the nation the scorn of Christenthe judgments of God! It was con doin, and the Judgmens ceived in sin—Jas. M. Mason, of rebel notoriety, whom England lately spewed out, as the whale did Jonah, is its father; it was shapen in inquity-the most servile Congress that ever afflic ed the country nursed the monster to maturity m more atraid of the stalking ghost of the Constitution than of the uplifted hand of th living God? Will it never learn that, to do jus ice in this awful crisis, is " a military necessity, transcending any and all others, and that " the higher law," as once set forth by the Secretary of State, is the highway to victory and peace That forlorn slave sitting upon the steps of the Capitol, and lifting his manacled arms to heaven in mute, beseeching agony, is more formidable to the cause of liberty than all the armies of rebeldom; for injustice and inhumanity will bring upon our arms the frowns of heaven, and, as o old, let loose all the plagues, to chasten and whelm us in a Red Sea of blood.

P. S.—It is announced that a bill has been re ported to the United States Senate for the repea f the Fugitive Slave Act, now, near the close the third year of the war! Well, doesn't the world move? Let us believe it does, and take courage. "Hope springs eternal," &c.—F. G. Evening Press, Hartford, Ct.

On the above we remark that it is not the Constitution, whether dead or living-but the impudent Imposter stalking about in the usurped name of the Constitution, that is responsible for this foul pollution of the national hearth-stone "The Constitution as it is "-unmanacledwould soon put an end to such outrages.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864

EXPLANATION.

The delays in the appearance of this pape and the preceeding one have been occasiopartly by several days' sickness of the Publishe and others connected with the Office-partly by delans incident to some new arrangements which are now completed, and we hope, hereafter, t issue the paper regularly, as heretofore

The accounts of subscribers will be kept by the numbers, not by the dates, so that nothing will be lost to them by the delay,

Next number will complete our present (th fourth) volume, and we anticipate entering up on the publication of our fifth with improved and encouraging prospects.

New York, April 5, 1864.

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THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. Our Position Defined.

The readers of the Principia understand the as its name imports, it has certain fixed principle which it regards alligatory, as rules of a not to be ignored in practice, nor set aside from any considerations of supposed necessity, expe diency, advantage or disadvantage.

A revelation or perception of a principle i morals, (or in politics, which is a comprehensibranch of morals,) we regard as being clothe with divine authority, the same authority, precisely, that underlies the decalogue, demand the same veneration and obedience. Whenever we perceive a moral principle, together with the iust and legitimate application of it, in a particular direction, we perceive a divine command of prohibition, just as plainly as if we heard th voice of God, from the summit of Sinai pro claiming, thou shalt do what that principle de mands, or thou shalt not do what it forbids.

Nay, if any distinction between specific d vine commands and prohibitions, on the or hand, and clearly perceived demands of moral principle, on the other, are to be recognized, we maintain that the latter are most impressive, be cause they not only reveal the divine will, in that particular matter, but they reveal, likewise the reasons, the considerations, on which the divine will, the commandment and the probibi tion, are founded. God commands the right be cause it is right, and he forbids the wrong because it is wrong. When, therefore, we perceive the right or the wrong, we perceive not only the will of God respecting them, but the reasons that underlie his commands. We perceive, not only the fact that he commands and forbids, but why and wherefore he does so.

Is this too abstract for practical use, in deciding our course in respect to the next Presidency? Let us see.

The national suppression of slavery is right.

Its tolerance by the nation, is wrong. There are indeed wrongs which it is not the province of civil government to prohibit, under penalties, wrongs which it cannot prevent, and which it is incompetent to redress. Murder, ar son, robbery, theft, kidnapping, manstealing however, are not in the category of these. "The law was made for man-stealers." "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death. He shall be visited with penalties of law. What ever moral evils have to be tolerated by civil government, these are not among the number, for they are gross violations, of human rights; and the very end and grand mission of civil govern-

ment is the protection of these rights. "He that ruleth over men must be just, rul ing in the fear of God."

Judges and officers shalt thou make thee in all thy gates, which the Lord thy God giveth thee, throughout thy tribes, and they shall judge the people with just judgment."

"Execute judgment in the morning," (timely, hand of the oppressor."

out to the evil "-" for they are God's ministers ttending continually, upon this very thing." Will "the Constitution of the United States" be cited in opposition to God's Constitution of

ivil government? We answer, in the first place, by asking Which is oldest? Which is paramount? Which is of highest authority?" Will God excuse us for not obeying his explicit commandments. founded on self-evident principles of moral right-upon foundation principles of civil govrnment, because " we, the people of the United States" plead that we have established a Contitution conferring no authority on our government to obey God, in this matter?

We answer, in the second place, by affirming that the Constitution of the United States is perfectly in harmony with the law of God, in his particular. It says "No man shall be de prived of liberty, without due process of law. t declares itself ordained, "to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity." It pro- for ourselves what we feared we could not convides that "the United States shall guaranty to quer, the loyalty of the rebel States. During every State in this Union, a Republican form of three months of our shame and crime, President Government," which is incompatible with the Lincoln stood with our government in this distolerance of slavery.

We have not, therefore, even the shadow of millions of our subjects to public auction before such an excuse for neglecting to execute judg- the rebel States at the highest bidder. Thanks ment for all them that are oppressed. The be to God, he could not get a single bid, even pretended lack of constitutional power to "es- from the rebels. Going, going, gone! They tablish justice and secure the blessings of liber- bade defiance to his bribe, and all that he gained ty to the people of the United States and their by it was the proclamation that he would have osterity" without exception, (for the Constitu- been glad, for the sake of our Union, to have on makes no distinction) amounts to a pretended lack of the essential powers of nationality and civil government, which must necessarily nclude the prerogative of protecting innocent | States' Government; the assumption of the tyand loval subjects, in return for their allegiance. Such a concession of national imbecility, and of readiness to execute it. This offer of perpetual the "State Right" of enslaving the American slavery stood, for three months, before the world, people, in defiance of the American nation and s government, includes, and more than includes the pretended right of State Secession from the | was called emancipation! Inion. With half an eye, one would think, any man of common sense might see this.

To the readers of the Principia, all this and nore in the same direction, is as familiar as nousehold words, as having been, from the beinning, comprized in its teachings. It has coninually called on the nation to repent of its great sin of electing rulers who will neither fear God nor regard man, by delivering the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor! It has urged such repentance as the only and the heaven appointed condition of divine deliverance from the

Is there, among even the casual readers of he Principia, its subscribers, or its editorial ontemporaries, a single one who would not re gard its Editors as guilty of gross inconsistency. not to say hypocrisy or apostacy, if they should now, on the eve of a Presidental Election, be seen to give their consent, active or passivetheir silence amounting to consent-when it is seriously proposed to re-elect a Chief Magistrate, whom neither importunity nor the logic of events can induce to comply with what they re gard the plainest and most authoritative de nands of moral principle and political science? We think there cannot be one such, who would judge otherwise in respect to us, should we now

ake such a course. We have not been wanting in due respect to President Lincoln, both as a man, and as the duly elected chief magistrate of the country, entitled to the loyal fidelity of its citizens, in his contest about in the grave-clothes of our old sins, cut with a most wicked rebellion. He has had our and fitted after the latest fashions, by our conunfeigned sympathy and our prayers, as well as harsh conflict with humanity and justice. We have treated all his measures with candor, making due allowance for his antecedents, surroundinge, and political training. Our personal intercourse with him has been most gratifying and pleasant. We have no private grievances of which to complain. We have a high appreciation of what we consider his good qualities. More than this; notwithstanding his Inaugural. his first Message, and his announcement by his Chief Secretary to the Foreign Governments, we have, at times, cherished strong hopes of his adopting the measures which we deemed essential to the propitiation of the Divine tayor and landigham copperheads are to be over-awed and the salvation of our country. We have spared put down? Would not this be the surest way to no pains to spread before him the considerations that we hoped might have weight with him, and face again, as they did, under similar treatment have ventured to think they would not be-nay, that in the autumn elections of 1862? What was it they had not-been wholly lost upon him. His that produced that catastrophe but an attempted ate good sense and principle. The effort is not Emancipation Proclamation of first of January 1863, the very day after our ever memorable ininspired us with high hopes, though we regretted

terview with him, as members of a Committee, his own lack of confidence in its efficacy; and, afterwards, his neglect of any efforts to give it effect, withholding, for months, even an official communication of it to his military communication, who should have been charged with its enforcement, while then and afterwards, the grossest violations of its letter and spirit had been notorious, and, so far as we know, unrebuked. Our drooping hopes were revived, by his unoffical and inci dental declaration that 'the promise, having been made, must be kept.' On this we relied, until his Amnesty Proclamation and explanatory Message supplied the proviso, according to which "the promise having been made must be kept," provided the arrangements for reconstruction shall not enable the South to bring into our councils a sufficient force in Congress or influence upon the Supreme Court, to render the Proclamation of freedom a nullity! That modification, so evi-

Happily, and most providentially, such a suc essor may be had, in the person of one who is already the man of the People and of the Armythe expectation of the East and of the West.

dently the work of an enemy, a traitor in the cita-

del, in its connexion with more recent develop-

ments, has extinguished our last remaining hopes

of national deliverance, until and unless the

present chief executive be displaced by a succes-

sor of radically different convictions.

The Principia, in such a crisis, can neither be neutral nor idle. Its belief in first principles is the belief that they are of no value unless carried out into practice, and that the neglect to do this, is, of itself, an abandonment of principle.

Henceforth, the Principia goes for John C. FREMONT, for President.

In the mean time, we shall continue to suppor the existing administration while it remains, in all its just, wise, and necessary measures, and shall wage uncompromizing warfare against the sympathizers with rebellion, who unscrupulously United States with a memorial to the effect that take advantage of the short comings and errors of the Administration not to correct them, but to make use of them for the destruction of the Government and of our liberties.

"GOING, GOING, GONE."

The ignoring of all the rights of the enslaved. and the assumption that we have the right t treat them as we please, are both a tyranny and an infamy on our own part. To whom, mainly, December, and unanimously adopted by the are these iniquities and blunders owing, that House, instructing the Committee on Indian have done us so much injury? To President affairs to enquire whether the treaties with the Lincoln, from the moment of his nullifying the emancipation proclamation of Gen. Fremont, at had been imposed upon by agents and traders, the command of Kentucky, to the assumption of and whether their rights had been properly rean ultimate necessity, as the only ground on spected by the white setlers, and to send for which we would ever emancipate, and a military necessity as the only rule and method.

Before yielding to that necessity, President Lincoln tried everything else, in order to spare slavery. Before the threat of emancipation, he the North West, and Gen. Carlton in New early) "and deliver him that is spoiled out of the made the offer and invitation of perpetuated Mexico, did or did not go beyond their orders in he convinced them by the logic of facts, that Ken-

"For rulers are a terror, not to good works, grading our government and people as no leader or party had ever done. The United States government had no power

or right to deliver up even fugitives, when demanded, except by trial and adjudication in court. But President Lincoln took millions by the throat, and offered them as slaves to the rebels, on condition that the rebels themselves would become loyal. He assumed, for the government. the right of consigning millions, whom the rebellion had put at our disposal, to perpetual slavery, of his own choice and will, without demand on the part of the rebels, without trial of the fugitives, but spontaneously offering them as slaves, provided the rebel States would, on condition of this bribe, become loyal. In this infamous offer President Lincoln took the government with him, and degraded it to the condition of a slaveholding government.

Assuming the authority over these millions, o making them slaves at our pleasure, and of selling them, if need be, to the highest bidder, w were seen making a trade of them, to purchase graceful attitude of a slave-auctioneer, holding up given over the whole slave population of the country to the rebels, as their perpetual property, with the endorsement and security of the United ranny as a right, and the proclamation of his the President of this great nation being the public auctioneer. Gentlemen, who bids? And this

And now, in referring the whole question the freedom or slavery of the slaves to the Su preme Court, as President Lincoln has done in his Amnesty proclamation, he nullifies the prom ise of emancipation, and proclaims again his be lief in the right of this government to make slaves of its citizens, if the Supreme Court, or if Congress so please, and declares that they are slaves, if that should be the decision.

Was it necessary, thus to abase himself us? Thus, to the last moment, to deprive ou cause of all its moral dignity, reducing it to th ore judgments with which we are now visited. level of the rebel confederacy, and proclaiming ourselves a slave-holding government, on the plea of necessity? It was a signal from within our lines; to the enemy, I am on your side Count on a friend, whenever occasion serves.

Our spread-eagle eloquence proclaims that sla very is dead. Must President Lincoln take the winding sheet of the corpse of Confederate villainy, to clothe his own administration with it? to make coats out of it for our judges, generals, legislators?

We have a Congress able "to make auld clothe ook amaist as well as new." They can put new wine into old bottles, in order to burst them. They can stitch new cloth upon old garments, in order to make the rents worse. They can rehabilitate a congregation of the living from the napkins of the tombs of Egypt. They legislate by color. And here we are, as a country, pro fessing to be raised from the dead, but stalking

"WE MUST BE UNITED,

In order to defeat the Copperheads."

Yes, Truly! But who are to compose the We' that are to be united for this purpose? Are dishonest portions of society are not to rule, we" to be made up partly of Seward-Weed either in republics or in monarchies. If a man of conservatists, in telegraphic wire communication a tithe of the clear head of the founders of the with Horatio Seymour, and partly of Missouri republic could arise in the South, he would lead radicals and their sympathizing friends and fel. the way out of this miserable schism, and stop the low-laborers in all the free States? Is it by an playing into the interests of foreigners. "Southequal co-partnership with these, for chances in a examble for the offices-that the Seymour and Val. prepared for such an exhibition of good sense. embolden and enable them to rise up to the surunion of these two opposite elements, in which, as superhuman, though it may be what little men is common, in such cases, the demagogues carried will not do. In one way or other, the slaveoff the prizes ?

Yes, indeed. "We must be united in order to defeat the Copperheads" and the "we" that are ture intended for her. That people on the other to do this, must be made up of those who are satisfied that, in order to save the nation, the reign of Seward, Weed, and company has got to be broken up, without delay, without hesitancy, and without compromise.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE IN-

A meeting in behalf of the Indians was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Washington City, on the 9th inst., of which we have been furnished with a Report, too long for our columns, but we give some of the promient particulars.

The meeting was organized by the election of the Rev. A. V. H. Powell, late of N. Y., as Chairman, and L. F. PEASLEE, as Secretary. In Rev. Mr. Jones, long a Missionary among the Cherokees, took the floor and gave a detailed condition of this unhappy people, suffering both at the hands of the rebels and of the Union cattle carried off, and they left in the most destitute condition. The women and children were driven to pick up the grains of corn and oats left after feeding the Union horses. Gov. Ross is now in Philadelphia, asking from that philanthropic city, relief and sympathy in behalf of

by their fidelity to the Union. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Jones, and Mr. John Beeson, the well known friend of the Indians, and the following resoluions were adopted :

1. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this meeting, to wait upon the President of the he issue a proclamation for a general Amnesty with all the Indian tribes who will cease from hostilities against the government, and the people of the United States.

2. That the Committee wait upon the members of the Senate and House of Representatives with a memorial signed by the Chairman and Secretary, in behalf of this meeting, asking that a joint special committee be appointed to carry out the instructions contained in a resolution offered by the Hon, H. Maynard, on the fifth of Indians had been complied with, whether they papers and persons, for white men, and for In-

dians to testify. 3. That the Joint Committee make special enquiry whether Gen. Sully and Gen. Sibly, in slavery, with governmental guarantee; thus de- unnecessary slaughter of defenceless Indians. | tucky and all other slaveholding States could ing sketch; "Pictor Ignotus," an account of the

cils, one in the country of the Cherokees, turbed only by the proclamation of Freedom! one in a convenient place for the assembling of the tribes of the North West, one in New Mexico, and mada Wasnington Territory.

5. That, in the opinion of this meeting, n reaties should be made, and no monies for any purpose whatever should be appropriated on Inian accounts, except what is necessary for their subsistance, until after the councils have been held, and their condition and needs fully under-

6. That a Treasurer be appointed and sub scriptions solicited, so that the commi may be sustained by the people, and go to the proposed Indian councils accompained with such persons as will carry the best fraternal feelings from our people towards the Indians And also to council with the Indians as to the practicability of associating themselves into four branches of one great Confederacy for mutual improvement in arts and science, and in com merce, under laws and government of their own subject only to the United States as a dependent, friendly ally, having a Secretary of the Indian Department at Washington, instead of the Indian Bureau, as at present organized.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The question in the Southern States grows learer daily. It is between the land-owners, on one side, and the slave-breeders and mean whites on the other. It is as if the land proprietors, in England, were invited to ruin themselves, to serve and idle to attempt the least disguise of this great the broeders of their coach-horses, and the stable-

There has, in all countries, been a tendency to this kind of quarrel, between the owners of land and other classes. The land-owners have very generally found means to take care of themselves but it has not been by winking and running their heads into the mouths of their enemies.

Here are a race of land-owners invited to run the hazards of a perilous war, to defend themselves, not from a loss, but from the gain they would make by using the cheaper tool. It is as if the old proprietor of stage-coaches should declare war against the use of railroads, and set up an anti-railroad government, with a President to match. Or what is still more like, is if the ancient race of threshers should commence a campaign against threshing-machines; a thing which ha been thought of, more than once, but put down quickly by the impossibility which exists in civil ized societies, of allowing one set of men to die tate worse ways of conducting their own affairs

The movers, in the precent case, have take ne very bad way of promoting their cause, at least so far as the world's opinion is concerned. They have put in the plea, that they are gentlenen : and the world replies with a broad laugh, that they must have meant to say the antipodes. No need for the land-owners to involve themselves in this question. It is true their ancestors were hampered with almost the impossibility of keeping clear of the discreditable thing. The existing world and its constitution were against them. But there has been a new world for many years now; though, perhaps, the were not in the best of situations for finding it out. There is no more inherent necessity for the Southern land-owners to cling to the right of flogging his farm-laborer, and debauching the laborer's daughter at discretion, than for the English rural squire to set up a by. And there is no more reason why men of

place than the other. It is a case for magnanimity on all sides. The ern renegades" is the term English journals have Why act longer at the bidding of your enemies On the other side, also, magnanimity will be required. It will be necessary to put off and cast away the bitterness engendered by a contest which might have been stopped at any time by moderbreeders' trade must be got rid of, and America united restored to the place which God and naside the water will escape from their would-be slave-masters also, will, to generous minds, be no

T. PERPONET THOMPSON. ELIOT VALE, Blackheath, London, S. E., 27 Feb., 1864.

For the Principia. THE TRUE ISSUE.

There is an old proverb, that murder will out As it is the nature of air to press into every vac uum, and of light to dispel darkness, so is it ol truth to take the place of ignorance and error. Prophecy and philosophy alike guarantee this

happy and final result. For many tedious years past, it has been the aim and effort of the slaveholding power of this nation, to skulk in the dark, and when pursued, the absence of Gov. Ross and Dr. Steeck, the obscure facts, as far as possible. Like the mischievous fish, which-it is said-when closely chased, squirts through its pores a discoloring statement of the deplorable and almost starving | fluid, in which it hides: so the slaveholder mud dies every stream of truth in which he dabbles And yet his arts are failing. Subterfuges, like troops. Their fields were laid waste. Their the Will CWisp, arise out of swamps, and mislead only the unwary, for a little while, in the night. But the day breaks, the morning opens. Notwithstanding all efforts to obscure, to get up false issues, the battle is being joined as it should be, throughout the nation, and especially in this State. A close observer of facts, sees clearly that his suffering and much injured people, ruined he who is not for us, in removing the cause of treason, is against us. Loyalty and Unionism are cheap prices readily paid by southern citizens for protection, while freedom to the poor slave is denied under various pretences. The mint, the annise, and the cummin are easily and therefore carefully tithed, while judgment, justice and mercy,

the weightier matters of the Law, are neglected. While I am writing, two churches, hard by, are paying their devotions in long prayers-and one, over the symbols of Christ's dving love : and yet | presents the following table of contents : the pastors and most, if not all the members, are clinging to the "sum of all villianies," as the leach to its sickly victim. As whited sepulchers, they are fair without, but all is corruption and stench

The terms "union and loyalty" have been the neans of deceiving many. Some can truly say that they have been for the Union, that slavery might be preserved. A case in point illustrates A daughter of a slaveholder in Kentucky, years ago, married a Preacher in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who took charge of a Church in southern Illinois. When the war broke out, he and wife were for the South, chiefly on account of slavery, expecting soon to inherit a portion of that kind of property. To their surprise one evening, the train brought their father, fleeing from the fury of his secesh, (Ky.,) neighbors. To his surprise he learned that his son-in-law, and daughter, were anti-union and in sympathy with the Confederacy. Taking an early opportunity,

4. That three Commissioners be appointed to hold the shackles more securely upon their excentric poet-artist, William Blake. By Gail news from New Orleans to the 12th. The corr act under the authority of the President of the slaves in, than out of the Union! Henceforth the United States in calling foar great Indian coun- old man's children were zealously loval; dis-

So is it through all pro-slavery regions. Loyalty and Unionism go no deeper than the "nigger." Do justly by him, and the Union is snapped in twain, as a tow string. As Gov. Ford once said, when the pro-slavery democracy say Constitution once, they mean slavery twice, so is it with the terms union and loyal. They must be founded on the "peculiar institution" or they cannot stand Beyond all doubt, the unionism of every pro-sla very man, is conditional. Slavery first-Union

How shamefully inconsistent is the cry of such a class against the "nigger." Charging the ex cessive love of these abused creatures upon the abolitionists. How obvious is it after all that they cling to them above every other object. The sun, the moon and the stars would seem to rise and set in slavery. In this sense they are indeed the higher law class. Every thing which even threatens to disturb their idol, is doomed to denuncia tion and destruction. Great is the Goddess of Diana. Humanity, the sacredness of the marriage and family relation, the Church, the Bible, the country and the constitution, dwindle to insignificance in the blazing light of this great Idol. It is impossible to justify the exceeding tenacity with which they grasp slavery, on any other ground, than that which makes it an object altogether lovely, the fairest of the fair and the chiefest among ten thousand

From these facts how obvious it is that slavery ies at the bottom of the distraction, the treason the war, and the death of our country. How vain leading fact. Loyalty and Union amount to nothing, while the true issue is ignored. No more can one disjoin the effect from the cause, than separate any other indissoluble things which God has oined together : He therefore who is still for the cause of disunion and treason, is for a traitor himself. In fact as slavery is robbery, the man who is for it becomes more guilty, than he who merely desires the separation of the States. Our Union Constitution and State governments, can only be esteemed by good men, as they secure freedom to all, and protect the sacred rights of those made in the image of Almighty God.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

For the Principia.

BY REV. T. W. JONES

The most ignorant, and the most wicked, in all ages, have been an unprogessive class, ever oppos ng all radical reforms, and hence, ever bewailing the Present, as being much more undesirable than the Past. The copperhead party, therefore, is not a new political party but the same eld party re-produced, which rebelled against God and Moses in the wilderness, and murmured against them saying, "We remember the fish we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic, but now our souls are dried away, there is nothing at all besides this manna before our eyes." Thus so sensual and so supremely selfish were they that they preferred the past with the servitude, and the leeks, and onions of Egypt, to the present, with the freedom, and manna of the wilderness and a glorious Future, after a little patience, and endurance, of abundance of richer provisions than Egypt could afford.

In the days of Solomon also, the same party complained bitterly of the "Present," saying-Former days were better than these." And claim to the same, though there are the ghosts of thus did the wise man, reprove their folly and discontent-"Say not thou, "what is the that former days were better than these?" for sense, and such there are everywhere, should al. | thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this.

In our day, as in the time of Moses and Sololow themselves to be made a property of, in one mon, two great political parties, from diametrically opposite stand-points, are viewing the Past, and the Present. The one party look to the Past with sorrowful regret; while the other contemplates the Present, and Future with triumphant iov. The reason of this radical difference, must apparent to all reflective minds. The one class, contemplate the Past and Present from a supremely selfish point of view ; only in the light of present gratifications. While the other class, taking more enlarged, philosophic, and benevolent views, cannot fail to view the Past as cheerless, and gloomy, compared with the Present. Such as would hold back the wheels of progress, to gratify selfish ambition will naturally look to the Past-to the "Union as it was" as the "former days which were better than these; but on the other hand, all such as deplored the despotism, and the corrupting influences, of the "Union as it was," feel, that they can bless God for war, and the dissolution of the Union with slavery, as the only means, in the Providence of God, whereby a "Union founded in equity, and truth," can be es tablished. To say that "former days were better than these," is to assert that days of darkness, of rapine, lust, and oppression,-were better than days of growing day-light, when darkness is fast receding; enen the clouds are fast dispersing and when a contageous deadly atmosphere, is fast

becoming pure, and salubrious. I knew an old grave digger, in Wales, who never failed to bemoan seasons of health, as being unprofitable seasons; while sickly seasons, when epidemics made grave digging profitable, were looked back to, with fond regrets, as the "former days, which were better" than the seasons of general health. The party which, in these days, desires to reproduce the Past, are the grave-digger of the liberties of the nation, and because gravedigging was profitable to them, they plainly see, that as this war is doing away with involuntary servitude, their grave-digging business is about at an end; and being accustomed to no other kind of business, they are troubled to know what will become of them in the future; and uncertain, and unremunerative as grave-digging is to them in these days; still they dig on, hoping that the next Presidential election will so restore the Past with all its woes, as to require every grave they may dig now, and render their calling through all the future, bonorable and lucrative

Thank God, the past of this nation can never he reproduced, any more than youth can be reproduced in old age, or that yesterday, or last year, could be recalled from eternity and be unto us as the Present. Instead of the future being an occasion when the liberties of the nation will be buried, we behold the graves of the Past, opening, and the buried liberties resurrecting, assuring us that the future will restore to the nation liberty immortalized and glorified.

The Continental Monthly for Apri

Sir Charles Lyell on the Antiquity of Man. By A Presbyterian Clergyman; Ænone; The Young Author's Dream. By Edwin R. Johnson; The Great Lakes to St. Paul. By Robert Dodge; English and American Taxation. By Egbert Hurd; Aphorisms. By Rev. Asa Colton; The Love Lucifer. By S. Leavitt; Sketches of American Life and Scenery. By L. D. Pychows-ka; Our Government and the Biacks. By Wm. H. Kimball; Out of Prison. By Kate Putnam; Lies and how to Kill them. By Hugh Mille Thompson; Was he Successful? Kimball; Benedict of Nursia, and the Order of Benedictines. By Rev. Ph. Schaff, D. D. Hannah Thurston, Glorious! By L. G. W.
The Isle of Springs. By Rev. Mr. Starbuck
The Development of American Architecture By A. W. Colgate; Jefferson Davis and Repudiation of Arkansas Bonds. By Hon. R. G Walker; Literary Notices; Editor's Table.

The Atlantic Monthly for April con tains the following articles:

"Fighting Facts for Fogies;" "The Wreck of Rivermouth." By John G. Whittier; "The Schoolmaster's Story," a sprightly and interest-

Hamilton; "The First Visit to Washington," being a narrative of the adventures of the present Secretary of the Treasury in that city, in his early youth; "House and Home Papers," No. IV. By Mrs. Stowe; "The Black Preacher," a poem; "Fouquet, the Magnificent:" "Among the Mormons;" "On Picket Duty," a poem "Our Progressive Independence;" Reviews and Literary Notices: Recent American Publica-

CIRCULATE THE EMANCIPATION PETITION.

The Woman's National League have mailed rom their office, Room 20, Cooper Institute, during the past year fifteen thousand Petitions, and five thousand more will be despatched the present week.

Having sent copies for circulation to subcribers of Anti-Slavery, and other liberal papers, to Soldiers Aid and Freedmen's Societies. They are now mailing them extensively to the Clergynen of the various demoninations, hoping that the church will throw the whole of her influence on the side of Freedom-of justice and mercyand thus end the war and secure a lasting pear Let every Clergyman in all the land earnestly re ommend the circulation of the Petition in his ongregation, and let woman make this her

In each of the petitions sent out is enclosed the admirable speech of Senator Sumner, made February 9th, at the presentation of the first installment of the Emancipation Petition.

While the prayers of the people receive such narked consideration in the Senate of the United States, the work of petitioning is not beneath the attention of the Women of the Republic.

The second installment of the Petition will be ent to Washington on the 15th of April. Fill up the Petitions as speedily as possible, and return them to Room 20, Cooper Institute, New York.-[Com.]

Woman's Loyal League.-Rev. H. W. Seecher spoke on the Duty of Legislation of he subject of Slavery in his Church, Sabbath vening, the 20th, highly commending the object of the Woman's Loyal League. A collection was taken up for the League, at the close of the iscourse, amounting to nearly \$200. Would that all congregations were as rich in heart and pocket as that of Plymonth church

DIED, in Plattsburgh, N. Y. March 10th, 1864, Stephen V. R. Havens, in the sixty-second year of his age; dying as he had lived, a Christian. The well as an advocate of immediate and universal emancipation; deeming it both safe and right.

THE NEWS

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19. Additional Draft of Two Hundred Chousand Men .- The following is an order

the President of the United States EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 14th, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100 .- In order to sur ly the force required to be drafted for the nav nd to provide an adequate reserve force for a ontingencies, in addition to the five hundre ousand men called for Feb. I. 1864, the call i ereby made and a draft ordered for two hunavy and marine corps, of the United States.

wards, towns, townships, precincts or election districts of counties will be made known through the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and acannt will be taken of the credits and deficien

ies of former quotas.
The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated a he time up to which the number required from ach ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by coluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made i such wards of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill

The drafts will be commenced as soon after ne 15th of April as practicable.

The Government bounties, as now paid, con nue until April 1, 1864, at which time the addi nal bounties cease. On and after that date, ne hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the Act approved, July 22d, 1861.
(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. Grant formally assumes Command. His headquarters at present with the Army of the Potomac

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—In pursuance he following order of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. Marc 0, 1864 .- Under the authority of the Act o Congress to appoint the grade of Lieutenant-Ger eral in the army, of February 29, 1864, Lieu tenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., is ap pointed to the command of the armies of the

ARRAHAM LINCOLN. --- I assume command of the armies of the Units States. Headquarters will be in the field, an until further orders, will be with the Army the Potomac. There will be an office her quarters in Washington, D. C., for which a those from the army where the Headquarte (Signed.)

Lieutenant General. A New Movement.-The army in Lousiana, with Gen. Banks at its head, is on the nove, destination unknown. It is intimated that this movement is in connection with the one at Vicksburg.

Mobile papers of the 9th of March say the Union forces attempted to land on Dauphin Island, thinking it unoccupied, but happening to eatch sight of the Confederate soldiers, con cealed and waiting to receive them, they hastily etired, afterward furiously shelling the woods They also say the Union picket-boats reconneitre with impunity to the foot of Fort Gaines' wharf.

Captures - Rear Admiral Farragut, con g the West Gulf Blockading Squadror ports to the Navy Department the following On the 20th of February, the United State

schooner Virginia captured the schooner Henry Colthwist, near San Luis Pass. The Colthwist was from Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of 200 kegs of powder, 250,000 percussion caps quinine, and also some coffe 500 ounces of quinine, a hardware, and dry goods. On the 28th of February, the English schoone

Lilly, when about eight miles from Velasco, Texas, was captured by the Penobscot. The Lilly was from Belize, Honduras, registered 43 tons, and had a cargo consisting in part of pow On the 29th of February, the schooners Stin gray and John Douglas, when off Velasco, Texas, ere captured by the Penobscot. The Stingray

had a cargo of 60 bales of cotton and 52 hall bales. The John Douglas had 100 bales. The schooner Camille was captured, and sloop was burned by the Virginia. Both vessels were cotton laden also. The Navy Department has received official

information of the following captures. On Feb. 25th, the U. S. bark *Roebuck* captured in Indian River, abreast of Fort Capron, the British sloop boat Two Brothers from Nassau, bound to Dixie and laden with four bags of salt, one keg o liquor, four boxes of goods and one keg of nails. On the 27 h the Roebuck captured, at the same place, the British sloop Nina, from Nassau bound to Sand Point, laden with liquors, coffeand boxes of goods. On the 29th the same vessel captured the schooner Rebel, with a cargo consisting of salt, liquor, cotton, &c. On March 1st the Roebuck also captured the British schoon er Lauretta, laden with fifty-two bags salt, two

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Military Movements in Louisiana.

niles from the entrance of Indian River. These

respondent of the Associated Press says:

There is considerable stir and activity in military matters in this department at present.

Gen. Banks is on the eve of departure for Western Louisiana. His objective point is probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral Por ter's gunboats has already started for that place. It is expected that rather formidable works of defence will be encountered by the iron-clads, (one of which is the newly launched Ozark,) be-tween the mouth of Red River and Alexandria. Gen. Lee's cavalry left this city about a week ago; their destination is supposed to be to the

Madisonville, a small town on Lake Ponchar. train, opposite New Orleans, has been evacuated. It was occupied by our forces under Geo. Grover on the 13th of January, and extensive fortifications thrown upon the land side. These works were left intact, but add nothing to the strength of the place for the rebels, as it is easily approached by water.

The object sought by occupying the place was

to open communication with Baton Rouge. Ger Grover's whole force has been ordered to con centrate at the latter place. It is believed that some sort of an understand

g has been entered into between Gens. Banks and Steele, by which Western Louisiana and Southern Arkansas are to be cleared of rela

The Expedition from Vicksburg he expedition recently started from Vicksburg said to comprise three brigades, as well as ormidable fleet of gunboats.

The South West .- News from Chattanooga states that the rebels are in large force in from of Gen Thomas' army. Gen Hindman has te gred the command of his rebel corps, and Ger ood takes command in his place. inridge takes command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia. A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, announces that Gen. Price las again assumed command of the rebel army in Arkansas, and that he promises to lead them on to victory, and exhorts them to drive back th nvader, and recover their lost territory.

The late rise in the Cumberland River has

afforded opportunity for transporting an immense amount of supplies of Government stores to Nash ville. Eighty-three steamers, carrying forty thou sand tuns of public stores, have reached or are en route to that city. By the termination of high-water season two hundred thousand turs will probably have been discharged at the

Gen. Sigel's Department.-Despatches from General Sigel's department yesterday state that the rebels made a raid into Bath, Morgan county, West Virginia, and captured a Senato and Assemblyman of the Legislature of the State. The enemy were pursued by our cavalry and some of them taken prisoners. General Sigel is very busy organizing his department. I is reported that the enemy are preparing for a movement in the Kanawha region towards New iver, and that a number of pontoons have been orwarded to that point.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Statement of the Quotas of the s.—The following is a statement exhibit quotas of the several states under 1864, with all credits deducted from or defici cies added thereto, excepting the enlistments of veteran volunteers, up to March 1, 1864. Maine.—Quota under the call for 200,000 men March 14, 1864, 4,721; Number to be credited

none; Deficiencies to be charged 1,920; Balanc to be furnished, 6,611. to be furnished, 6,641.

New-Hamshire.—Quota, 2,588; Credits, 160
Deficiency, none; Balance, 2,428.

Massachuserrs.—Quota, 10,639; Deficiencies 9,953; Balance 20,592.

9,933; Balance 20,592.
Vermont.—Quota, 2,300; Credit, 2,130; Deficiency, none; Balance, 170.
Rhode Island.—Quota, 1,388; Credit, 525
Deficiency, none; Balance, 863.
Connecticut.—Quota, 3,168; Credit, 594; Deficiency

ciency, none: Balance, 2,574.
New York.—Quota, 32,794; Credit and Defi iency, none (not yet computed); Balance, 59 230 New Jersey.—Quota, 6,704; Credit, none; De

ciency, 7,520; Balance, 14,224. Pennsylvania. — Quota, 26,302 Deficiency, none (not yet computed); Balance

Delaware .- Quota, 985 : Credit, none : Deliency, 691: Balance, 1,676.

MARYLAND.—Quota, 4,317: Credit, none: Defiency, 17,411; Balance, 21,728. West Virginia.—Quota, 2,051; Credit, none

Deficiency, 1,139; Balance, 3,190.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,-Quota, 1,702 : credit. ne : deficiency, 3,153 ; balance, 4,855. Onto .- Quota, 20,595; credit, none; deficiency 8,628; balance, 39,223. Indiana.-Quota, 13,008; credit, 9,939; defi-

ziency, none; balance, 3,069.
LLINOIS.—Quota, 18,523; credit, 30,960. Michigan.-Quota, 7,821; credit, 634; defiiency, none : balance, 7,187.

Wisconsin.—Quota, 7,941; balance, 15.40 MINNESOTA.—Quota, 2,180; balance, 5,43; Iowa.—Quota, 6,439; credit, none; defici sey 6,701; balance, 13,140. Missouri.—Quota, 3,925; credit, none; defi-deficiency, 4,962; balance, 8,887.

Kentucky.-Quota, 5,787; credit, none; defiiency, 9.683; balance, 15.472. Kansas. Quota, 1,409; eredit, none; deficient y, 1,118; balance, 2,597.

The Southwest .- The war in the Southfrom various points. The railroad is as between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Ringgold, Ga., which is now Ger vanced post. The mustering officers report that enlisting as veterans. Dispatches from Strawrebels still in large force at Bull's Gap. The guerrillas, on the north side of the Cumberland iver, are again active. Gen. Hobson's cavalry are after them vigorously, with a prospect of breaking up their operations. The rebel Gen Forrest is reported to be organizing for a move ment into West Tennessee, and Gen. Grierson is on the lookout for him.

A special dispatch to the Louisville Journal says, on the authority of deserters, that John Morgan's command is still opposite Decatur, Ala. and cannot be mounted from the scarcity of horses. Descriers from Longstreet's army say that he is moving to join Gen. Lee's army. Adjutant-Gen. Thomas is stationing troops mostly colored, at the principal points along the Lower Mississippi river, to protect the plantations

and trade denots.

The defenses of Richmond.-A refuger from Richmond reports that the defences of that city are very extensive and elaborate. They are in the form of a semicircle, the outer embank ment being continuous, almost without a break around the city. Inside of this, another line of intrenchments extend around the city, with fre quent breaks. Between the two is a fine military oad, so that it is easy to reinforce any part of th road, so that it is easy to remember for tifications are defences at short notice. These fortifications are heavily armed with the best of artillery. What heavily armed to us, at this distance, is that these extensive fortifications are not manned by an considerable force, but the citizens are formed nto companies, ready, at the tap of the drum to proceed to the intrenchments to resist invasion large picket force is stationed outside the line and it is expected, if any attacking force approaches, that the alarm can be given in season for every man to be at his post. siderable force of regular military in the capital.

land.—By an order of Gen. Lockwood, at Balti-more, Col. S. M. Bowman, Chief Mustering and recruiting officer for colored troops in Maryland is authorized to enlist all such able-bodied colored men between 18 and 45 in the service of the United States, and is directed to send a recruiting officer, accompanied by a surgeon, to jails, slave-pens, or other places of confinement to enlist all colored men found in those places, if passed by the surgeon, upon their signifying their willingness to enlist, provided that none so enlisted are held under criminal process. And any one who shall refuse to give ac cess to such recruiting-officer, or shall throw ob-stacles in his way, will be reported and dealt

North Carolina.- A dispatch from New bern. N. C., dated the 19th, says: The recent raid on Richmond caused the rebel

from this State to Virginia, just as he was ready to commence operations in this direction. These regiments are returning, however, evidently with view of carrying out their original intentions. stated that General Lee depends upon North Car olina for the support of his army.
upon the importance of keeping the prizes were all sent to Key West for adjudication. upon the importance of keeping the railroads in good condition, on the ground that Lee could not

General Pickett to send several of his regiments

remain in Virginia forty-eight hours after they should fail to perform their mission.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, in speaking of the success of the blockade runners in getting By the arrival of steamers, on Saturday, we have

civil tions milities at the sara agar will mun may tion lishes progressive the this legitupo lower agove terr

any mov the and T

into that port, says that the statistics "for the past year show that on an average only one out of twenty has been captured. In rough weather the blockaders are obliged to go to sea, which, with the exception of dark nights, is the most auspithe exception of data nights, is the most auspi-cious time for our skiful pilots, who, with the aid of our perfect system of signal lights, seldom miss

The report of Governor Vance showing the unt of rebel supplies received through this amount of port discloses a most startling state of things. Everything the enemy could ask for is received through this channel in great quantities. An experienced naval officer has remarked that, owing to the peculiar situation of the coast, its numerous channels, embracing an area of thirty the entire navy of the United States could not make the blockade of Wilmington effective. Hen. W. W. Holden is ont in a card announce hinself a conservative candidate for Governor of

CONGRESS.

SATTERDAY, March 12. SENATE - Not in session.

HOUSE.

The day was devoted to speech-making.

The Amnesty Proclamation taken up, in Committee of the whole, when Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.) made a long speech. in which he maintained that the President had exceeded his constitutional powers, in assuming the conditions on which the rebel to be welcomed back again, and scheme involved the anti-republican principle of recognizing a small minority, (one of the people as constituting the State : and of hetating by military proclamation, the a suffrage, and appointing the times and plan of holding elections.

Thus the we deem his exceptions well taken and that that Congress ought to take the matter infants hands, as it should have done, long ago. But Mr. Holman proceeded to maintain that there was no power in the Constitution by the exercise of which the Federal Government could abolish slavery. In this he was in a great error which should have been met, and exposed on the spot. Mr. Holman proceeded to in the florid language of our republican orators in proclaiming "slavery is dead." He meintained that if "this conflict had not broken the servitude of the slave, and his soul an imperishable thirst for freedom, your proclamations and laws will be He proceeded to advert to the oppressions the so-called freedmen are suffering by the capabity of government agents, subject-

Emancipation Proclamation. - Mr. Herman defended the Emancipation Proclamation, as an efficient agency in weakening the re-

of the refuels in Missouri

The Conduct of the War was discussed

The Brotherhood of man, was the The Brotherhood of man, was the theme of Mr. Cox (Dem.) of Ohio, who admitted that the negro was the equal of the white man in the sight of God, and at the altar of worship. in the sight of God, and at the altar of worship, but seemed to think that, any where else, and in the sight of man, it was fanaticism to regard

The Causes of the War .- Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, (Dem.) traced the origin and causes of the war to the Chicago Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln, and to the triumph of "sectional principles" in his election.

to command Mr. II. to sit down, and threatened to put him under arrest.

MONDAY, March 14. SENATE

Petitions for the abolition of slavery, from itizens of New Hampshire were presented by Mr. Schner, and from Illinois by Mr. TRUMBULL. Freedmen.-Mr. SUNNER presented a draft of a bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen, hich, he said, was before the Senate Committee on slavery, &c., which he asked to have printed Agreed to.

Abolition .- Mr. ARNOLD introduced a bill to secure permanent peace by removing the cause of the war. Referred to the Judiciary

Rebel States -- Mr. WILLIAMS, (Union), although the rebel States were at war with the government, they were not thereby withdrawn from its jurisdiction, but they are still amenable to its laws-that so long as the functions of civil authorities are suspended, by the occupation of these States by armies, they remain under military control, but that as soon as the rebellion is suppressed in any of the revolting States by the reconquest and occupation thereof by the armies of the United States, and the same are so tranquilized as to furnish adequate assurance st the recurrence of disturbance therein, it will become the duty of the President to communicate the fact to Congress in order that it may take the proper measures for the reorganizaof the civil governments and the reestab prescribe such terms as it may deem wise and roper and consistent with the public safety for readmission of those districts as States of legislative power of the Government to say upon what terms those Territories shall be al-lowed to return to the Union; and that in th adjustment of the existing controversy in the territory, and in the arrangement of the terms of reorganization and readmission, it will be en-tirely within their competency to punish the treason of individuals and provide indemnity for the expenses of the war and security agains any future outbreak of the like and kind by re thoving its causes and confiscating absolutely the property and estate of the guilty authors and abettors thereof.

The resolution was laid over.

Abolition again.-Mr. Rice, of Maine submitted a preamble and resolutions, the amount of which was that as slavery is incompatible with liberty, &c., &c. Therefore, Resolved, That all statutes, legislative acts

and city ordinances having the force of law in the District of Columbia and the organized Territories of the United States, whereby per sons of African descent residing therein are of prived of their civil rights and restrained of their just privileges, ought in justice to be repealed and declared void.

We do not see wherein this rises above the platform of the old republican party, or, in fact, beyond what Congress has already enacted.

TUESDAY, MARCH. 14.

SENATE. Abolition Petitions, from Massachusetts were presented by Mr. SUMNER.

Suffrage, Mr. Sumner presented petitions from upwards of 1000 colored citizens of Louisiana, praying for the right of suffrage. They pay taxes on property assessed at \$15,000,000. Referred to Select Committee.

IN THE HOUSE

Franking privilege.—Senate bill No. 158 for amending the Post Office laws, was taken up. and passed. It extends the privilege of frank to letters addressed to the President and Vice-Pres-

The gold bill was taken up, and so amended as to provide that it should not impair the obligation of providing a sinking fund.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 16 SENATE

The Consular and Diplomatic Bill was discussed at great length, and passed. Railroads in the District -The bill to

acorporate the Metropolitan Railroad in the Distriet, being under discussion, Mr. SUMNER moved the following amendment.

"Provided, That there shall be no regulations excluding any person from any car on account of color."

This stirred up the wrath of Mr. SAULSBURY, o Delaware, who delivered himself of a speech of which the following is a specimen. "Sir, allow me to express my surprise that there

should be such a strong disposition manifested on the part of white men and the representatives of white men, to ride in cars with negroes. Has any white person of the District of Columbia, or any white person visiting this city, been incommoded in the least, from the fact that he has not been seated alongside of a negro in any one of these cars? Has any gentleman, any man who was born a gentleman, or any man who has the instincts of a gentleman, felt himself degraded from the fact that he was not honored by a seat by the side of some free negro? Has any lady in the United States felt herself aggrieved from the fact that she was not honored with the company of that she was not honored with the company of

Miss Dinah or Miss Chloe, on board these cars? Whence, then, comes this complaint? Does it come from that great ruling class, not only in this country, but throughout the world, to whom nature and nature's God have given superiority of intellect, and superiority in all the elements that go to constitute the most perfect manhood? Does it come from one of those beings who, forgetting the position which nature and nature's God have given him, chooses to thrust himself into associations where he knows that his company is not wanted? Or does it come from that sickly sentimentality which, in its progress, has done so much to degrade human character, in this country, and which sentimentality is to be cultivated as a political element?

Mr. Johnson rose in reply, and moved an adournment which was carried

The sale of surplus Gold was discussed

at great length, without conclusion. THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Summary trials.—The bill providing for ummary trials for minor offences against the United States was discussed and passed.

Colored people in rail cars.-The bill o incorporate the Metropolitan R. R., in Washington being under discussion, Mr. SUMNER's pro-

That there should be no regulation excluding any person from any ear on account of color. was the question before the Senate, when Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland replied to Mr. SAULSBURY'S speech the day previous. He contended that the Christiania, Norway, maintains that the company had no right to exclude colored persons, will be g hence there was no need of this proviso of Mr. SCHNER. His remarks, however, exhibited so with Prussia against the advance of Prussian much prejudice against colored people as to show that there was need of it. Mr. Scaner refacts in vindication of the policy and measures show that there was need of it. Mr. Sciner replied, and the vote was taken, when the amend-

YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Con

NAYS-Messrs, Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle, Harding, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Willey—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Position of Gov. Bramlette. Gov. The Right of Soldiers to Vote was detended by Mr. Grinnell. (Union) Iowa. He was no persistently interrupted by Mr. Holman without leave, that the Chairman was obliged to the City of Mexico to settle this clerical difficults. The French had made no advances in the last month. On the contrary, they had fallen into deep troubles with the clergy. Gen. Bazaine was at Guadalajara, but he will be obliged to return to the City of Mexico to settle this clerical difficults. The French had made no advances in the last month. On the contrary, they had fallen into deep troubles with the clergy. Gen. Bazaine was at Guadalajara, but he will be obliged to return to the City of Mexico to settle this clerical difficults. The French had made no advances in the last month. On the contrary, they had fallen into deep troubles with the clergy. Gen. Bazaine was at Guadalajara, but he will be obliged to return to the City of Mexico to settle this clerical difficults. though he councils obedience to the U.S. Government, his sympathies are plainly with the dispart with their slaves to save the Union. He concludes as follows:

In the Union, under the Constitution, and in ac cordance with law, assert and urge your rights.
It is our duty to obey the law until it is do clared by judicial decision to be unconstitutional

The citizens whose property may be taken under it for public use will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the Constitution, to a just compensation for his private property, as taken for public use.
Although the present Congress may not do us

justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people, and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered. Peace restored and the unity of our Governme

preserved, the people will drive to an ignominious distance those who, in the agony of our conflict perverted their sacred trusts to the base uses o partisan ends and financial purposes.
Uphold and maintain your Government as the

one constituted, and obey and enforce its just de-Penn., introduced a resolution setting forth that | mands as the only hope of perpetuating free in-(Signed)
Thos. E. Bramlette.

Constitutional convention in New Orleans.—An order has been issued by Gen. Banks to hold an election for delegates to a Contitutional Convention on the 18th. vention meets in New Orleans on the 6th of April for the purpose of revising and amending the State Constitution. There are to be 150 delegates, chosen on a white basis, as per census of 1860. New Orleans will have sixty-three mem

Message of Gov. Brown.-Governor Brown, of Georgia, has just delivered a message to the Legislature of that State severely comment ing upon the policy of the administration, e pecially with regard to arbitrary arrests and the suspension of the habeas corpus by Jeff. Davis, which is denounced as a violation of the constitution. But the Governor recommends that the rebels "should keep before the Northern people the idea that we are ready to negotiate when they are ready, and will recognize our right to selfgovernment and the sovereignty of the States. After each victory our government should make a distinct offer of peace on these terms, and should the course of any State be doubted, let the armed force be withdrawn and the ballot box

Jeff. Davis has proclaimed another fast.

Gen McClellan as a copperhead candidate. -The copperheads held a mass meeting at the Cooper Institute, last week, and nominated Gen. McClellan for the Presidency. The meeting was well attended, and was addressed by a number of gentlemen who have never been heard of before, and probably never will be again.

The late election in Tennessee has resulted in the entire success of the Free State

The election in Arkansas on the 15th resulted very gratifyingly to the Unionists of that State. Fifteen thousand votes were registered, and over ten thousand cast. A Free State Consti-tution was adopted, and the whole Free State ticket elected.

Exchanged.-Among the 400 prisoners re turned from Richmond in the recent exchange. were Gen. Neal Dow, and Capts. Flinn and Sawyer. They show the effects of their confinement being thin and haggard.

The scheme to colonize the blacks —Mr. Lincoln's theory that it is well to send the black laborers out of the country, and policy to get rid of the free negroes, has received a shocking rebuke through the colonization scheme of Forbes and associate which he patronized and carefully superintended. New Yorkers must recently have noticed that Senator Wilkinson introduced have noticed that Senator Wilkinson introduced a resolution which was adopted, calling upon the President for information relative to the expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars, appropriated by the last Congress for the colonization of colored persons free by the acts of emancipation and confiscation.

The President reported in response to this resolution that 450 freed colored persons were embarked from Fortress Monroe in April hast under

barked from Fortress Monroe in April last, under a contract with Messrs. Forbes and associate of New-York, for the Isle of Avache, Republic of Hayti. These colored persons were the victims of misfortune from the day of their departure. On their voyage the small-pox broke out among them. They suffered beyond description. Through

the mismanagement of the agents in charge, their sufferings were increased after their arrival at the island, from want of attention and of accommoda-tions. Their hardships were so great, and the prospect of their amelioration seemed so slight, that Secretary Usher dispatched a special messenthat Secretary Usher dispatched a special messen-ger to inquire into their condition. Mr. Lincoln thought best to have them returned to this country without delay. Accordingly the ship Marcia C. Day was sent to Avache in February, and yesterday the vessel got back, and cast anchor in the Potomac near Alexandria, with the surviving colonists, only 380 in number. Forney's Chroni-

de well says : "It is to be hoped that the experience will teach us the folly of attempting to depopulate the country of its valuable labor."—Wash. Cor. Trib. March 21.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The Arabia and City of Baltimore have arrived. European news is to the 7th.

The appeal to the House of Lords in the Alexandra case had been entered for hearing, and will therefore probably be taken up before the Easter vacation. In the House of Commons, Mr. Shaw Lefevre denounced the fitting out of Rebel priva-teers in England. He thought that the Alabama ought to have been seized, and contended that all such vessels should be prohibited entering British ports, and if they did, British cruisers should seize them. The Attorney General admitted that private them. teers might be prohibited entering British ports, and said the Government was considering the sub-

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times announces the important fact that Minister Dayron has served a written notification upon the French Emperor that if the rebel cruiser Rappahannock, now at Calais, is allowed to proceed to sea, the French Government will be held responsible for all the damage she may do to American com-merce. It is also announced that the French Gov-ernment has issued more stringent regulations, concerning the cruisers of the belligerents. Among other things specified in these regulations are two to the effect that no vessel of either of the belligerents can remain in port more than twenty-four hours, unless by stress of weather or for necessary repairs, and that no vessel can re-turn to the French port after leaving it, in a less

time than three months.

The Archduke and Archduchess Maximilian were received by the Emperor of France, on March 5. They were to remain in Paris only four or five days, and to proceed from there to England. The arrangements for the departure of the Archduke from Trieste were to be completed on March 15. Immediately upon his return to Miramas he was officially to receive the Mexican deputation and a number of Mexican notables and formally to accept the crown.

The Austrian troops have arrived before Duppel, and an attack was shortly expected. Three Prussian war ships were to proceed immediately from the French port of Brest to the north. The people of Copenhagen, at the new election to the Danish Folks-thing (House of Representatives,) on March 5, declared in favor of a vigorous pros-ecution of the war. One of the leading papers of will be grateful to the King for abstaining from France as well as England has remonstrated

plied, and the vote was taken, when the amend-ment was carried, by a close vote, 19 to 17 as fol-tion of the communal administrations on the principle of self-government.

Reports from the Persian Gulf state that 450

miles of new cable to India have been successfully laid, and that the paying out of the line toward Europe was about to commence. Mexico .- A dispatch from Washington to N. Y. Tribune dated March 21, says : The Mexicans are exultant to-night. Dispatches received here from Saltillo up to Feb. 2 show that

the reports circulated by the French about a war between Gov. Vidaurri of New-Leon and the Mexican Government are fabricated. Vidaurri, with two other Governors, merely suggested to the President that he had better resign. He refused to do so. They then withdrew their request, and loyally promised to support him with the forces of their respective States. The French had made no advances in the last

culty, which, it was thought, would require the exile of some of the Bishops. Uraga. Commandcontented pseudo loyalists who are unwilling to er-in-Chief of the Mexican army, was about to attack Guadalajara with 10,000 men. Gen. Diez was on the eve of attacking Orizaba with 8,000 men on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico. The general tenor of the news is very encouraging to the Wringer, we believe. Bridget rebelled at first, but Mexicans here. The hostility of the people to French intervention is unabated. They will hunt Maximilian out of the country if he ever comes.

Central and South America. - We have dates from Panama to March 7. The Congress of the United States of Colombia, on Feb. 2. declared Senor Murillo to have been constitutionally elected President of the Republic. The Congress of Salvador has sanctioned the expulsion of ex-President Barrios. In Chili the invitation for a general Congress of the States of Latin America has been received with universal enthusiasm. In Nicaragua the Central American Transit Company contract has passed both Houses of Congress, and was signed by the President on Feb. 18. Feb. 20, the first payment, in compliance with the stipulations of the contract or \$50,000 in Amercan gold, was made to the Treasurer-General of Nicaragua. An Englishman, Capt. Pim, was before Congress, asking for large grants of land to enable him to organize a Company in London for building a railroad through the Republic from the Carriean Sea to the Pacific. On Feb. 24, President Martinez sent in his resignation, but it would probably not be accepted.

West Indies-San Domingo dates are to the th inst. Further reinforcements, under command of General Don Carlos Palanca, had been received by the Spaniards. The rebels seem to be divided, one party being willing to come to terms on the restoration of the former president, Baiz, and another opposing any agreement. A doubtful rumor prevailed that the Spanish troops were about to retire from the island.

Advertisements.

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HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. The Standard preparation for the Hair. Warranted Whiskers to their ORIGINAL color. It Restores the Natural Shading of one hair with another, and thus gives a life-appearance instead of the dull dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer can not detect its use. It does not require previous scaping and washing and hours for its application, nor does it stain the skin; but it is as readily applied and easily wiped from the skin as any hair dressing. It does not claim to make the hair come in when it has once fallen out; nothing will do that, whatever may be advertised to the contrary; but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky and cleanse it, and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM.

An appropriate accompainment to the hiawatha. Oils Whiskers to their ORIGINAL color. It Restores the

An appropriate accompainment to the hiawatha, Oils and Colors the Hair at the same time, and Changes Light and Red Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 Unirersity Place, N. Y

> L. HIGGINS, GROCER, 747 Sixth Avenue, cor. 44th St. NEW-YORK.

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O WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT,

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COGWHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an excep-tion, the best Wringer ever made.

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AND
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S. C. NORTHROP, AGENT. WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz.

That Iron well Galvanized WILL NOT RUST; That a simple machine is BETTER than a complicate That a Wringer SHOULD BE SELF-ADJUSTING, DURA

BLE, and Efficient;
That Thumb-Screws and Fustenings cause delay and rouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink,

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in spill spea

That the PUTNAM WRINGER with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes; That cog wheel regulators are not essential; That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages and not one of the disadvantages above named; That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best

Wringer ever yet made;
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without We might fill the Paper with Testimonials, but in sert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test the Putnam Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and it not entirely satisfactory return it.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. Cestimony of Messrs. John W. Wheeler, of Clevelar Ohio, and John C. Lefferts of New York.

PUTNAM MEG. Co. n well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize o w e particle.
The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible

nd I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. C. WHEELER. Many years' experience in the galvanizing business

enables me to indorse the above statement in all particulars. JOHN C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman St. NEW YORK, Jan., 1861. New York, Jan., 1864.
We have tested Putnam's Clothes-Wringer by practical working, and know that it will no. It is cheap, it is simple, it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thorough; it evokes time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all, who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have ANY, to buy this wringer. It will nay for itself in every strong to

wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most .-Ion. Horace Greeley.

The Putnam Clothes-Wringer is a public benefac tion. It is no longer "scold, scold, all on a washing day," for this wringer rings out glad music from the worker, because it wrings out no needless sweat from the brow. Try it. Everybody likes it who has tried it. We can recommend it with the utmost confidence. It does its work thoroughly, expeditiously, and with

out injury to the clothes. Every family should have one.—Christian Intelligencer, Jan. 1864. A WORD FOR FEMALES.—We appeal to every family into which this journal enters to do one thing to highten the burdens of the special class to which we refer, viz., buy a Putnam Clothes-Wringer. We have in use one of these machines, and know that it is a that it claims to be, and that its general use, in or opinion, will save the "wringing out" of the lives of a multitude of females.—New York Independent, Jan

Among the notable labor-saving machines, Put t thoroughly, and saving much of the wear and tea of the old hand system.—N. Y. Observer, Jan. 1864.
Washing Day.—The first little bit of sunshine that came to the conclusion, "Shure, that it was a wonderful savin' to the hands;" and certainly the clothes were never so rophily and thoroughly wrung in our house before, nor so quickly dried. We think Putnam's Wringer is a great institution.—New York

Hilustrated News, Jan. 30, 1864.

A Good Thing.—If any body wants a clothes wringer, we do not believe she can do better than ob-tain one of those made by the Putnam Manufacturing Company. It is strong, simple, easily managed, and not at all liable to get out of repair. We have tried one, and know that it is "a good thing."—The Union,

Jan. 9, 1864. Wishing Made Easy.—Among all the invention to assist in the labors of a laundry, there is nothing to surpass the Putnam Clothes Wringer. It is strong and durable, lasting three times longer than any other and so arranged with spiral springs that the thickes and thinnest fabrics are alike wrung almost entirely We recommend this article to housekeepers a e best wringer in existence. We need not say any thing about the useful advantage derived from a good clothes-wringer, for it is hardly likely that any woman with common sense, who has ever tried to wring ou heavy clothes with her own hands in the old-fashioner

way, will ask for comments in its favor.—Mrs. Han kin's Home Gazette, Jan. 20, 1864. PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.—It is always with pleasure that we notice any real progress in the sub-stitution of machinery for processes before performed by human toil. The Putnam Clothes Wringer is en-titled to the claim of the best and highest success hitherto obtained in the way of wringing clothes. We have tested it alongside of the next best. Its advan tages are: 1st, it is simpler in construction, less likely to get out of order, and éasier replaced in part; 2d, is self-adjusting by its spiral springs, so as to wrin equally well a pocket handkerchief or a bed blanket. N. Y. Freeman's Journal, Feb. 1864.

Tim Durway Clothes Wringer is simple, and does its work effectually. It seems to us the one to adapted to the purpose, and we cheerfully recommend it to our readers after giving it a fair trial.-Home

to our readers after giving it a fair trial.—Home Journal, Jan. 1864.

It is one of the characteristics of the age that science invades all departments, all circles; that she goes through the kingdom, even into the kitchen, making all the processes of labor easier and more economical. We have happy experience of this in one of the late inventions. Saving the wear of clothes, labor, and time, is that new comfort known as Putnam's Clothes Wringer. It really does all that it promises to do, as we know, and this is saying all that need be said.—N. Y. Examiner, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1864.

NAM'S CLOTHES WRINGER. Having since seer't more fully tested we are able to re-affirm with emphasis all we then said in its praise. It has proved to be all and more than we expected. It does its work thoroughly and without the least injury to the fabrics. Whatever may be the merits of other wringers, this we can recommend with confidence. Try it.—Christian Intelligencer, New York, March 3, 1864.

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HES WRING ounced superior to all others at the World's Fair, in London, in 1862. It took the First

1863.

Premium at the great Fair of the American Institute, n New York City, 1863, where the judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated cog-wheels. It took the First Premium at the New York State Fair 1862 and 1863, Vermont State Fair Vermont State Fair Pennsylvania State Fair Iowa State Fair

And at County Fairs without number.
SELF-ADJUSTING, AND ADJUSTABLE! TIME, LABOR, CLOTHES AND MONEY. It is easily and firmly secured to the tub or washing-machine, and will fit tubs of any size or shape. It is simple in its construction, and does not easily

Illinois State Fair . .

get out of repair.

It is not only a perfect wringer, but the cog-whe give it a power which renders it a most excellent wash-er, pressing and separating as it does, the dirt with the water, from the clothes Any washerwoman can use it.

A child ten years old can use it.

It will save its cost every six months in the save of clothes.

We have seven sizes, from \$5,50 to \$30. The dinary family sizes are No. 1, \$10, and No. 2, \$7.

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and are Warranted in every particular, Will not Twist on the Shaft.

And tear the clothing, as is the case with our No. and other wringers without Cog-wheels. In our monthly sales of over 5,000, one to two dozen are without Cogs. In our retain sales we have not sold one in nearly two years? This shows which style is appreciated by the public

This is the only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. And though other Wringer makers are licensed to our rubber rolls, yet none are ever heensed to use the Cog-wheel regulator. Therefore, for cheapness and durability, buy only the Universal Clothes Wringer.

On receipt of the price, from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W., FREE OF EXPENSE. What we especially want is a good CANVASSER in very town. We offer liberal inducements and

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The afternoon meeting of the Women's League will be held at their office, Room 20 Cooper Institute, Friday P. M. of each week, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Members day P. M. of each week, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Memoers and friends—men and women—who will co operate in the work of the League—" Canwassing the nation with Petitions for freedom"—are earnestly invited to attribute attribute to attribute to attribute to attribute attribute attribute to attribute attribute to attribute attri

single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, etc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing 35 Union Square, N. Y. twenty thicknesses of Marseilles, without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, for making any adjustment of Machine

These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please Call and Examine, or send for Circu-N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet o upied. Address, FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,

NO. 538BROADWAY, NEW YORK STORMS & FERRIS, SALT DEALERS, 185 WASHINGTON STREET. NEW-YORK.

Pure Saltpetre, Crude and Refined, for Packers' use.

THE WINTER No. OF MME. DEMOREST'S MIR-ROR OF FASHIONS, now ready, contains interesting information on Evening Entertainments, Skating, Parlor Gymnastics, Furs, Cloaks, Central Park Fashions, Bonnets, Ornaments, Jewelry, Sashes, Shawls, Scarfs, all the details of Dresses, Trimmings, and Children's Dresses, in great variety; with an ele-gant Colored Fashion Plate, large Cloak Plate Braid and Embroidery, and one dollar's worth or five full size Patterns, comprising a beautiful Cloak, the Dou-ble-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve, and two Children's Patterns; the most brilliant, useful, interesting, and valuable number yet issued. Published at No. 473 BROADWAY, N. Y., and sold everywhere, at 25 cents. Yearly, with valuable premiums, \$1. Always sent in advance to subscribers.

ONE PRICE. R. A. WILLIAMS & CO. ${f DRYGOODS}$

No. 167 Eighth Avenue,
Bet. 18th and 19th Sts. 1st Store from 16th St. NEW-YORK R. A. WILLIAMS,)

JOHN PURCELL. CAVE YOUR MONEY! P. P. CO.'S COLUMN.

The PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY ask the

attention of the reader to the contents of this column, with the assurance that such attention will be repaid. This Company is an institution duly incorporated by virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to incorporate manufacturing companies, under the provisions of the eighth article of the Constitution of said State, with a spital stock of \$25,000.

The object of this organization is to bring the producer, importer, manufacturer, and consumer into the nearest practical relation to each other—by saving as many go-between profits as possible, and to render those which are necessary as light as a safe business onduct will permit. In accomplishing this the more completely, we adopt as a primary rule-"Not to ACCEPT AND NEVER

This company have never had any connection with the "Union Store" system. It was organized in 1861, but from radical defects failed. It was reorganized in 1862, and has since proved so successful as to warrant an incorporation, as set forth above, in 1863.

We trademark all our goods, and fix upon them a retail price, in the city of New York—to which freight only should be added, in any part of the Union, be-

only should be added, in any part of the Union, because we allow a percentage quite sufficiently liberal to pay any "Young American" dealer.

It is intended, ultimately, to extend our importations and manufactures to all articles used as stores in a family but for the results. in a family, but for the present confine ourselves to TEAS and COFFEES, to which we now invite atten-

TEAS.—Nothing is more difficult to keep a regular line of than Tea—as any buyer will say. There are so many different varieties, each differing from all the rest, because it possesses, in prominence over all the rest, some particular element of Tea—which gives it a peculiar character—yet every particular element prominent in any, is found, in some degree of strength n all TEA. A multitude of uneven strings make comparatively even repe. Suppose there to be ten varieties of Tea, as above—is not the inference almost rresistible, that a harmonious blending of all into one would render that one more perfect Tea than either element alone? It is so. In short, a skillfully mixed Tea is the best Tea to use for health, economy, and

iste. We therefore offer, as near as human skill can ac complish it, a perfect first-class Tea, and style it, "P. CO.'S PERFECT TEA." P. CO.'S PERFECT TEA."

It is put up in 1-pound boxes—36 boxes in a case.

Its price is \$1 40 per pound. There is no humbug about this; it is really a first-class Tea, and parties wishing first-class Tea can depend upon this.

COFFEES. In Coffces, we aim at rigid economy on the on and, and the highest excellence on the other. We manufacture and sell at 15 cents a pound on article styled "P. P. CO.'S EAST INDIA COFFEE." article styled "P. F. COLS EAST.

This is a compound of Pure Coffee with American
Dandelion of our own raising, and is very popular. Of it, the late eminent and lamented American Chemist, Professor Chilton, made a personal and crit

ical examination, and about the result was pleased to

OFFICE OF THE LABORATORY OF JAMES R. CHILDON & Co., No. 93 Prince st., New York, Feb. 20, 1865. We have made a chemical and microscopic examination for the People's Provision Co., of an article styled P. P. Co. S EAST INDIA COFFEE. The result of our investigation proves it to be free from objection-able or deleterious ingredients; it is a combination of roasted JAVA COFFEE with Dandelion and other substances having nutritious qualities, entirely healthy, and much superior, in this respect, to coffee use alone.

JAS. R. CHILTON & Co., Analytical Chemists

Among those who speak of it, Mrs. Cate, No. 48 Carroll st., Brooklyn, says:
"Owing to acidity of the stomach I can use no other Coffee than P. P. Co.'s East India. I have tried various other East India Coffees, such as Kent's, &c., for which about 8 cents a pound more is asked, and really

hink P. P. Co.'s not only superior to them all, but preferable to pure Coffee at the came price.

Peter Byrne, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., says;
"I can use no other. I prefer it to pure Coffee, and diligently labor to introduce it to my friends everywhere."

DANIEL EBBETTS, No. 1668th-av., New York, says: "I use P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee. I had been using Kent's, but prefer P. P. Co.'s to any other-even to pure Coffee."

C. P. Moulton, esq., Yonkers, New York, says:

"After six received."

"After six months' trial, I pronounce the Coffee enrely satisfactory."
Thos. Spear, C. Cadmus, and T. Cadmus, of Bloomald N. J. unite in a letter saying:
"We, after a full trial, can recommend the Coffeeit is entirely satisfactory to us." The following parties of known and high respecta-

bility in their several localities, who constantly use this Coffee, allow us to refer to them:

C. B. Smith, Newark; S. P. York, Rahway, N. J.; Isaac Ferguson, Middle Village, L. I.; John B. King, North 2d st., Brooklyn; Peter Titler, jr., Sing Sing, N. Y.; Robert Larter, esq., Publisher, South Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Fitz Archery, Clifton, S. I.; J. H. Reibert, No. 127 Hudson-av., Brooklyn; T. D. Bunce, No. 41 2d-st., Hoboken; John C. Shardlaw, No. 322 Clinton av., Brooklyn; J. S. Leonard, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Wid. Dunn, Keyport, N. J.; Robert S. Bensell, No. 398 pility in their several localities, who constantly use

Dunn, Keyport, N. J.; Robert S. Bensell, No. 398 Greenwich-st., N. Y., H. Kilmer, No. 223 Garden-st., Hoboken; A. Phineas Peck, No. 92 Warren-st., N. Hoboken; A. Phineas Peck, No. 52 Warreness., A. Y.; Charles H. Styles, No. 65 W. 29th-st.; George C. Weed, No. 198 W. 36th-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 210 Washington-st., N. Y.; J. W. Robinson, Sing Sing; W. C. Tubbs, Tarrytown, N. Y.; J. B. Hunter, No. 179 Henry-st., N. Y.; Charles Chapman, esq., West-

port, Conn.

Space forbids the use of more names. See our mammoth advertisement in this paper, where we shall after this month, publish the names of parties who. having used our goods, will kindly permit us to do so

as references.

This Coffee, in its price and quality, demonstates: our enterprise-because we, by raising our own Dandelion, and practicing every possible economy, includ-ing a control over the retailer, by a limitation of the retail prices, furnishing the consumer an East India Coffee which has more and better pure Coffee in itnore and better Dandelion in it-than any other East India Coffee in the market: and instead of an advance OUND LESS than is asked for a similar article fee to test ours, and through comparison determine it this le so; and if so, to give us a proper verdict.

LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE. While on the score of economy and comparati excellence we feel warranted in saying that "P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee is unequalled, we wish to inro uce another, which is, we verily believe, the acm of excellence in the Coffee line. The article is style substantial excellence it is not only unsurpassed, but unsurpassable, because, from its peculiar manufacture, every objection that can be urged to ordinary coffee, every objection that can be urged to ordinary conee, upon sanitary grounds, is entirely removed. It yields every excellence of pure Coffee—of American Dandelion, and of Cocoa. Upon the score of economy, it is ahead of all competition. It is known that by the ordinary preparing of Coffee, by boiling, a great portion of the strength of the Coffee is lost; while we, by our peculiar manufacture, extract every particle of strength without any of the narcotic principle of the original Coffee, and one pound of this preparation will make

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION CO. We, the undersigned, from careful tests of Liebia's TINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES. These ESSENTIAL COFFEE (in personal use and scientific ex Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the adoption of this Coffee as a standard and constant bev-

M. J. PALMER, M. D., Prof. of Abraganas, Sprooklyn, N. Y.
WM. JOYCE, M. D., 151 East Broadway N. Y.
AARON MARKOE, M. D., 140 West 34th st., N. Y.
J. B. OLDHAV, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Bullalo, P. Y.
PHINEAS S. NORTH, M. D., Boston, Mass.
C. F. GOLLD, M. D., Prof. of Sargery, Albany, N. Y.
KARL TODESLEBEN, Eric, Pa.
L. M. HARRINGTON, M., D. Prof. of Surgery Ponn. College,
Philadelphia, Pa.

L. M. HARRINGTON, M. D. 1761. Of Surgery From Conege. Philadelphia, Pa.

R. G. CAMPBELL, M. D., 138 Lexington av., N. Y.
DAVID WHITE, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, Geneva, N. Y.
Also the following from the Orthopetic Hospital, Albany:
ORTHOGETH HOSPITAL, ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1863.
DEAR SE: We have used the preparation of Coffee called "LIE BIGS ESSENTIAL COFFEE." Theoretically speaking, from a tehemical composition it must be a beneficial dictoric; and practically, after a thorough trial at this Institution, we can pronounce the beneficial of the kind in some respects even preferrable to get

ne Java Coffee. Yours, It is useless to add more. If this does not convince, try

The following Houses supply it to the trade at manufacturer NEW YORK.

SACKETT, BEICHER & CO., Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st.
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J. G. ALLEN & CO., No. 66 Front st.
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HENRY HARMS, NO. 286 Washington st.
ARRENS & MAHNKEN, No. 255 Washington st.
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COOK, SEIVERS, & AGATZ, No. 307 Washington-st.
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CAVERLY & MYER, No. 234 Washington-st.
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VALENTINE & BERGEN, No. 29 Fulton-st.
JONATHAN PECK, Hunter's Point.

PHILADELPHIA, RUE & WHITNEY, No. 24 - ath Delaware-av UTI-1A, N. Y. LUKE WILKINS, Nos. 38, 35 and 37 Bleecker-st. How to GFT THESE GOODS.

Parties who want these goods at points in the country where they are not kept should call upon their grocer first, because if he keeps them, single packages can be obtained of him, and there are few in For Blackwood and two Reviews any dealers in the Union but have business communications with one or another of the firms above named, of whom he can obtain them, if it is desired.

If no dealer keeps them or will order them, the best

plan is to induce the Postmaster to order and keep them, if possible. If he declines, then the only way is to order on your own account, and by inclosing \$12 to P. P. Co., 268 Greenwich-st., N. Y. a box containing forty pounds of "LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE" will be forwarded to the address named, by express, free.
To parties inclosing to P. P. Co., No. 268 Green

To parties inclosing to P. P. Co., No. 208 Green-wich-st, \$14, ten pound packages of "P. P. Co.'s Per-fect Tea" will be sent by express free of charge. To parties inclosing to us \$9, a 60-pound box of "P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee" will be sent by express free of charge. Parties ordering these goods can pay for them t the Express on delivery, if preferred.

We invite the attention of the public generally to our plan of business and to our goods. The attention of the medical profession is solicited to the Coffees— especially to Liebig's Essential Coffee. It is an article which commends itself te them, as, to use the expres-sive term of the medical gentleman above—"A Hand-maid to Health." We are grateful for any sugges-

tions in the premises—pro or con—from any consume of the Coffees and Tea—professional men or not.

PUBLISHERS OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

Who will publish this column for one year at reason able rates, can communicate as to terms, &c., with American Advertising Agency, care Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y., and address a specimen copy of paper to Phrenological Journal, N. Y.

COUNTRY WHOLESALE AGENCIES. With parties properly situated to distribute thoroughly and supply these goods regularly and promptly to the Trade, with satisfactory N. Y. references, who are prepared to pay cash on receipt of bill and shipping receipt, we will make liberal arrangements, giving territory. None but settled, substantial, active, energetic business men need make such application. giving territory. None but settled, substantial, active, energetic business men need make such application.

For example: Luke Wilkins, esq., a wholesale confectioner, of Utica, N. Y., who sends teams throughout the county, and having every requirement abovenamed, is authorized agent for Oneida County. He furnishes the trade in that county with the goods at New-York wholesale prices, freight only added, and secures the sale of it throughout the county at N. Y. City retail prices.

city retail prices.

This can be done at any point within 500 miles of the city. It leaves a small working margin to be sure—but it is certain to become a staple and the sales enormous—thus making good the wide-awake business man, aggregating more profit than by the slow coach system.

DOTY'S NEW YORK CLOTHES WASHER has established its reputation as the Best and Cheapest Washing Machine for general Family Use, combining all the requisites of a good washer, and at a cost so cheap that every family can afford to have it. It readily washes a bedquilt or single towel, is much less fatiguing than Washboard rubbing, and proves a good investment in the saving of Clothes alone.

Price, TEN DOLLARS.

Mr. Ws. M. Doty—Sir.—From my experience in the use of Washing Machines, I am satisfied that your "New York Clothes Washer" combines all the requisites of a sood washer, and is THE BEST AND CHEAPEST handwassing machine I have ever seen. It is truly a great labor and clothes saver, and its simplicity, durability, adapted to body use. The superior and speedy manner in which it does the work without injury to the fabricly use. The superior and speedy manner in which it does the work without injury to the fabricly recommend it to body to have a law on the satisfactory to all who use it, and I cheerfully recommend it to body a law on the satisfactory to all who use it. A. Holland.

Author and to blisher Laundry Manual. We the undersigned, having tho coughly tested "Doty's TESTIMONIALS. 15 Laignt St., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1863.

We the undersigned, having those split leaundry Manual.

We the undersigned, having those split tested "Doty's New York Clothes Washer," fully tested "Doty's recommendation by Mr. A. Holland.

Solon Robisson, Agricultural Editor N. : Tribune.
JAMES Brown, of the House of Brown Brothers & Co.,
59 Wall st.

The New Haven Daily Journal and Courier of August Lat 1863 savs: "Without exaggeration it is the very

Ist, 1863, says: "Without exaggeration, it is the very best machine for washing clothes we ever saw. Simply constructed of wood, it operates on the fulling-mill prin-ciple, and a mere child can with its help do the whole washing for a large family."

washing for a large family."

Grove Parsonage, Weehawken Hill, N. J., Nov. 30, 1863.

Having used Doty's Clothes Washer in our family since Sept. 7th, 1863, this certifies that whatever is claimed for it, it will do. It fulfills all. It will do a family's washing in one-third of the time—much better than by hand, leaving the clothes whiter and without injury from the wear of rubbing. So completely has it answered that we have not boiled a single piece of clothes, nor washed a single piece upon a board, or by hand. Those who have used it along with ourselves give the same testimony. A child can work it. Too much cannot be said in its favor. It is a greater benefaction to the family than the sewing machine. I could wish every family for their own sakes to have one.

MM. V. V. MABON,

Minister of R. D. C. of New Durham.

New York, Dec. 3, 1863.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1863.

Doty's New York Clothes Washer has been in use in my family for several months past. It is the first machine out of three or four which servants would continue y, and well, and is a great clothes saver. ful comparison with most other machines in the market I do not hesitate to give this the preference.

Ww. A. Firch. Associate Ed. Am. Agriculturist

ry."
The family of the Proprietor of the "American Agri

of room.)
These Testimonials are from persons who bestow

TO CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines erfectly adapted to popular use. They have received ne highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and ne People, and will always render satisfaction.

sed, Scanty or Painful Peri Suppressed, Scanty or Famini Periods Profuse Periods, Croup, Hoarse Cough, Rad Breathing, Sait Runn, Eruptons, Erystpelas, Ris umatism and Rheumatic Pains, Fever and Ague, Old Agues, Pies, Internal or Bind or Bleeding, Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Fyes, Charch, Acute, Chrome, Dr. or, Karten, phitialiny, Weak or Inflamed Fyes, starrh, Acute, Chrome, Dry or Flowing, Nooping Cough, asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing, far Pischarges and Impaired Hearing, cerotial, Enlarged Glands, Swelling, ieneral Bebriaty, or Nervous Weakness, Prosest Ford Accountages

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Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 1s.) and Book,
CAUTION—Buy none having F. Humphreys &
Co., or Philip Lee, of them, All such are old and
vorthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuine
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These REMEDIES, by the case or the single

s alove, for all forms of disease

AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS. Prices cheap as ever, to those who pay promptly in advance. POSTAGE REDUCED!! Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the prices of Paper and of a general

advance in all other expenses-and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours complete, as heretofore,

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)

2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig). 3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church). 4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal). 5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory) TERMS. PER ANN: For any one of the four Reviews \$3,00 For any two of the four Reviews For any three of the four Reviews 5.00 For all four of the Reviews 8.00 For Blackwood's Megazine For Blackwood and one Review 3,00 5.00 7,00

time, from the numerous articles they contain in relation to our own country, and although many of them are strongly tinctured with prejudice, and represent as somewhat unfairly, others are entirely free from such objections, and all contain many wholesome truths which will do us no harm to read and ponder. The postage to all parts of the United States is now only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications, viz:—twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and mly eight cents a year for a Review. The postage is payable at the office where the num

The Third Edition of the September Number Blackwood, containing an article by an English of ficer who was present at the battle of Gettysburg, is now ready—price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be address.

pages and numerous Engravings.

Price, \$6, for the two volumes. By Mail \$7.

NEW PROPOSITIONS. 1. Any person who will send us FIFTY new subscribers and one hundred dollars shall be entitled to fifty copies of the Principla for one year to be sent as directed, and one share of the new stock of the Principla Association, the par value of which is fifty downs, and bears interest at 7 per ct. payable somi-annually.

2. Any person who will send us THIRTY new subscribers and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to 2. Any permission and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to subscribe and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to thirty opies of the Permission for one year, to be send as directed, and one of Messrs Wheeler and wilson's sewing machines, the retail price of which is forty five dollars.

No. 1. Family with Hemmer, Price \$50,00. No. 1. Family with Additional Price \$50,00 No. 2. Family.

5. Finkle & Lyon Sewing machine No. 2. Plain Finish Price or 6. Grover & Baker's new Shuttle machine Fo. 9 with Hemmer, Price \$50,00. For particular descriptions of the above ma-

chines see our advertisements in another colu Any Lady or Gentleman, can obtain either of them, by devoting a few hours or day's labor among their neighbors in obtaining subscribers to the Principia, while at the same time they will

WM. A. FITCH, Associate Ed. Am. Agriculturist.

After several weeks' practical test, Prof. E. L. YouMANS, the noted Chemist, Author, and Public Lecturer,
writes as follows: "The Clothes Washer came in good
time, and was put to immediate use, and I employ no
exaggeration when I say that it carriedour women-folks
by storm. The first day's use was eminently satisfac-

culturist" is using this machine, and prefers it to all others, without regard to price. (Other Testimonials kindly bestowed, omitted for want

These Testimonials are from persons who bestow public commendation very sparingly and only upon the most meritorious objects; and they are full and explicit, telling the whole story as to durability and simplicity, labor, time, and clothes saving, ease of operation, and general excellence and efficiency.

The washing is done by simultaneously squeezing and shifting the clothes, and even with careless usage it can not injure them. It occupies but little space, and weight only about 55 pounds, rendering transportation a trifling item. Full printed directions for using are attached to each machine.

TO CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.

This machine is all plain wood work, easily made by the carpenter, and I now offer TOWN RIGHTS for \$15 to \$50, sample machine included.

WM. M. DOTY, 498 Broadway, N. V. WM. M. DOTY, 435 Broadway, A Manufactured also at Janesville, Wis., (near Chic by E. P. Doty.

ox, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or x₁(x₂), free of charge, or receipt of the price.

Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadwary, N. Y. Dir. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily, at his office,

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

For Blackwood and three Reviews . For Blackwood and the four Reviews These publications possess unusual interest at this

ed to LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, N. Y. We also publish the FARMERS GUIDE.

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh and the late J. P.

NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600

Family Miscellany.

For The Principia. · SUNSET CLOUDS. Sunset clouds are lightly resting O'er the tops of western hills ; While the sunlight-slowly fading-With its rays their masses gilds; Lights them up with glorious grandeur, Till their forms give back the stream-Till they look like golden islands,

Though they be not all they seem. Sunset clouds! how bright the vision That they paint before our eye! How we think of fairy landscapes That within their masses lie; Till we wish that we might wander In that land of light and dream; But too soon they turn to darkness,

And they are not all they seem. Sunset clouds are round us often, In this fitful world of ours; Luring us, with winsome visions Of their golden isles and bowers: Holding up their brightest treasures-Bidding us to gain the prize-Wooing us to try the pathway, That before us, glittering lies.

And too oft, alas! we heed them; Oft we follow where they glide: But in vain we seek for treasures We had dreamed their folds would hide Find that all is dark and leaden Which so brightly gleamed and burned, And the gold we thought was real, In our grasp to vapor turned.

THE ALL FATHER'S LOVE.

Say not, " in blessed quiet Their lofty calm is troubled By no lament of ours ;" Though in those holy regions Come no disturbing care, Though clouds of earthly sadness May cast no shadow there,-

Yet there is love in heaven Even for the humblest here, Nor unregarded falleth The meanest victim's tear.
From those high, cloudless regions The deathless spirits see, Where for earth's children dawneth A bright futurity.

Forth from earth's humblest valley. From her proudest mountain's height, Shall burst the song of welcome, Hail to the dawning Light! Through the dark, silent dungeon, Through the damp, toilsome mine, On all the homes of sorrow The gladdening rays shall shine.

Hope to the long despairing Joy to the long oppressed! The broken heart finds healing, The weary heart finds rest. And host of happy spirits Thronging the halls above, Shall tell of man's redemption And the all-Father's love.

WHAT FOLK'S SAY. Translated from the German,

BY MARY H. C. BOOTH.

Why not let the people talk-Let them talk away: What's the use in bothering About—"what folks say?"

Let them say what e'er they will : Talk -it is their way What's the use in plaguing y

Talk is pleasant exercise, What's the use in worrying About-" what folks say Better let the people talk --

Weak, and stupid those who care About -- " what folks say ?" Why not let the people talk-Let them talk away :

What's the use in bothering About-" what folk's say?"

GARIBALDI AT HOME-A VISIT TO CAPRERA. CAPRERA.

It is in the middle of a number of small ands, and on the left of the harbour of the Magdalena, that one can see the island of Caprera-the end of my journey. On this side it presents itself in the shape of a lengthened form, and the middle studded with high moun tains. Almost in the centre of this island is the abode of him who, after having placed two crowns on the head of another, for which he received two balls in his foot, has known how to deny himself everything, and to retire into the midst of these rocks. This habitation being quite white, seems like a dove, which being tired after a long voyage and pursuit of an ene my, has come to rest, to recommence its flight afterwards. This house-if this can be the real name to such an abode—by its whiteness can be seen from very far; and the man who shelters himself there attracts at all times small boats, with men, and sometimes women, from all parts of Europe. The ship which brought us to Magdalena had on board, besides a deputation from a Polish revolutionary circle, and also one from Hungary, many devoted men who, believing only in the man with whom they had to share dangers, and were covered with wounds, were coming to ask him for the "Mot d'Ordre."

On the morrow of my arrival I decided to go to Caprera, and thus to execute this plan. got up at five o'clock in the morning, but the sea was in a state not to be approached, and still less to be braved. It did not, however, prevent me from giving orders to the oatman who had been engaged the day before to get ready, and after having walked a good distance I arrived at the appointed place, but the wind, the rain, and the sea had increased in fury, and one may say that they seemed jealous, and would not allow us to ar rive on the land of "the chosen of peoples." Three times we entered the boat—that is, I and the sailors-and it was only the fourth time that, tired by this retreat before an enemy that could not be overcome, I decided to start at all risk. In the course of fifty-four minutes we landed in a place far from the usual landing place. Notwithstanding the rain, which continued to fall, I did not regret this excursion. The walking, although very fatiguing, had for me a certain charm. I took this advantage in making myself acquainted with the locality.

Although from a distance this island, like all the neighboring ones, presents the aspect of daily bread,' every day. God is our father." a heap of stones, and nothing more, I have found there some large tracts of land perfectly | had a distrusting spirit herself; but those two free from stones and well cultivated. I arrived at last at the place where the little harbour of Caprera is, and where the little squadron of the general was anchored; it is composed of four larger and smaller boats. We could now walk towards the habitation with greater ease, because we were following a path which at first could hardly be called so; but as we were ascould hardly be called so; but as we were as-cending, and after having crossed a stream stiff paper around the stem, when the plant is large enough, thanks to the heavy rain, the path in question took the shape of a broad inch or two below the surface. We have adoproad-more and more worthy of that nameand at last it became a road comfortable enough, and one can see the marks of the wheels of a vehicle, which speaks for itself.

GARIBALDI'S HOUSE AND DOMESTIC ARRANGE-MENTS.

I arrived now before a small field door, fastened by a cord, and after having passed through it, and carefully closed it, I found myOUR CASKET.

self on a rock of reasonable size, upon which,

on one side, is situated a small building, a mill,

and a steam-engine, and on the other side, at

about ten steps distance, the house of Garibal-

di. I do not wish to enter into a detailed description of this habitation. I will only say

that the King of Italy, as a friend, who, as it

is said, has done something towards its im-

provement, might have done something quite different. It is just good enough to be inhab-

ited by a party of hunters, and one must really

have the talent to render everything nice and

good-such as the master of that house in the

middle of these wild rocks has-to make it

tolerable to its inhabitant. Before entering

the house I must say a word or two on the

garden, which surrounds the house almost on every side. It is cultivated with particular

with that great will and great love for truth

and Nature. After I had entered the house

I waited a few minutes, and then I saw Gari-

baldi walking towards me, almost without us-

ing his stick, and dressed, as my readers know

der which the sleeves of the red shirt could be

seen, with cuffs of the same colour, covering

his arms. His head was wrapped in a red

silk handkerchief, which was kept up by a

ziven me an uncommon appetite.

an English gentleman, and myself; the remain-

and in three languages-viz., Italian, English,

t with greater facility than he does Italian.

that of a private one, of real gentleness, al-

though not under exactly polished or fashiona-

ble manners, and where every one seemed to

enjoy himself so well, and with so much sincer-

show that they bear his name, but who, like

man and a colonel, with the superiority of ev-

ery refinement, combined with the most simple

A LEARNED ANNAMITE.

The principle interpreter of the Annamite

embassay in France in named Trouong-Vinh

Ky, and he is said to be a very learned person.

The Europeans call him Petrus, for he is a

Christian and was baptized by that name. He

was born of poor parents, in the province of

Vinh-Luong, H father was a soldier, and

fell in the expedition against Cambodia. His

mother was left with two children to support,

but she nevertheless sent him to the Annamite

school, where he learnt to read. A French

priest subsequently took an interest in the lad,

and sent him to Cambodia to learn the Latin

language. The mission ries there perceived

is great talents, procured his admission into

the College of Pulo-Pinang, where he studied

with great success. He obtained the chief pri-

zes for mathematics and philosophy, and also

composed an able thesis in Latin on the divin-

ty of Jesus Christ. The Governor of Pulo-

Pinang was so charmed with this production

A BEAUTIFUL FAITH.

when she heard a little voice say:

Very cold and painful they looked.

"God takes care of us," said the oldest.

then we get warm," said the little girl.

." And what do you have to eat, pray ?"

chamber, taught her a sweet lesson of faith and

PROTECTION FROM THE CUT-WORM .- We have

recently seen a mode for preventing the cut-

worm from destroying young recently-set cab-

set out, so as to extend a little above and an

ted this mode more than twenty years, although

it is now recommended as new, and we can vouch for its entire efficiency. Thick writing

paper appears to answer the purpose best, and

old letters may be torn up and employed. Stiff

wrapping paper and even burdock leaves have answered about as well, the object being mere-

ly to place a protection about the stem where

[Country Gentleman.

trust we shall never forget.

ones?" asked the good woman.

day like this !"

him, with a sort of cape over his shoulders, un-

Here one can see the hand of the man

ception is fruit of some larger law, is not im-perfection, but uncomprehended perfection.—Ib. WISDOM AND CUNNING. - There is a great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point

THE PRESENT AGE. Every age, Through being beheld too close, is ill discerned By those who have not lived past it. Well suppose

Mount Athos carved, as Persian Xerxes schemed To some colossal statue of a man: The peasants, gathering brushwood in his ear, Had guessed as little of any human form Up there, as would a flock of browsing goats. They'd have, in fact, to travel ten miles off Or ere the giant image broke on them, Full human profile, nose and chin distinct, Mouth, muttering rythms of silence up the sky, And fed at evening with the blood of suns; Grand torso—hand, that flung perpetually The largesse of a silver river d To all the country pastures. 'Tis even thus, round cap with a long tassel—the work of With times we live in,—evermore too great, some lady—it being crochet-work in black silk, To be apprehended near. —Mrs. Browning

and a small coloured pattern. Another similar handkerchief was round his neck. THE USE OF AFFLICTIONS .- None will go to God for support, so long as they feel able to support themselves. And they commonly feel sufficient Such was the costume of the master of Caprera. He received me, as is his custom, with the endure light and momentary afflictions, and therefore despise such chastenings of the Lord. that affability so peculiarly his own, and after But when he lays his hand heavily upon them baying given him the letters of which I was and takes away a friend or relative in whom their hearts were bound up, or calls them to suffer any other heavy or distressing calamity, then they feel their own weakness, and are the bearer, I saw what a true and sincere satsfaction spread over his countenance. At the end of an hour's conversation, he invited me to end of an hour's conversation, he invited his copartake of dinner, which I accepted with great pleasure; for not only was this invitation most agreeable to me because it came from him, and at his own house, but my walk on the cords as well as the passage on the sea, had rocks, as well as the passage on the sea, had It is only when men are weak that they can be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might.

Dr. Emmons. At table we were fifteen people, of whom

ive were strangers, namely, three English ladies, THE TRUE IDEAL .- As there was an hour when the fishermen of Galilee saw their Master transder of the company were all inmates of the figured, his raiment white and glistening, and his face like the light, so are there hours when our whole mortal life stands forth in a nouse. The conversation was well kept up, celestial radiance. From our daily lot fall off every weed of care, — from our heart-friends and French. The two sons of the general speak English well, and the youngest speaks every speck and stain of earthly infirmity. Our horizon widens, and blue, and amethyst, and After dinner I took my departure. I can but gold touch every object. * * * How fair the wife the husband, the absent mother, the add that I left the general in good spirits, full of hope, and well in health, ready for the great work which now awaits him. The day gray-haired father, the manly son, the brightred daughter! Seen in the actual present, all after this visit the sons of Garibaldi and a have some fault, some flaw; but absent, we see them in their permanent and better selves. Of riend were invited to a ball at Magdalena, our distant home we remember not one dark day, not one servile care, nothing but the echo and I was one of the party. I have seen many arties and balls of different descriptions, and of its holy hymns, and the radiance of its bright different countries, but I have never seen in different countries, but I have never seen such a "reunion" of young and pretty women, but only the fulness of his manly vigor, and of men of all ages and of different nationaliies-in fact, a ball, although selected and mortal weakness, but a glorified form of love, half private, still a public assembly; and its being held in the hall of a town, I mean to of brotherly freedom, but the proud hearty of his noblest hours,—of our sister, our child, only say an assembly under the name of a ball. what is fairest and sweetest. which should bear so much the character of

PRAYER. Pray for my soul! More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy

ty, as I saw yesterday. The name of Garibal-Rise like a fountain for me, night and day. di here is the mighty master. One can, there-For what are men better than sheep or goats, fore, easily fancy what it must be here for all that nourish a blind life within the brain, the inhabitants the honor of being able to If knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer, the inhabitants, the honor of being able to Both for themselves and those who call the spend an evening with his sons, who not only friends? the eldest, Menotti, is an accomplished young

For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

POETRY is itself a thing of God; He made his prophets poets, and the more We feel of poesie do we become, Like God in love and power.

FOR THE CHILDREN. From the Boston Recorder.

FOR ANNIE. When thou wert on earth, dear Jesus, Little children came to Thee; Now, although on high thou reignest And thy face I cannot see, Hear me, when I pray to Thee,

Suffer me to come to Thee. Little children did not fear Thee. Gentle was Thy fond embrace; And I too would live so near Thee, As to feel Thy power and grace Suffer me to come to Thee.

Thou hast given me every mercy, May my heart be truly thine While on earth, O let me serve Thee. Let Thy blessing still be mine Bid my spirit come to Thee

that he sent a copy of it to the University of Oxford, and made its young author a present THE ORPHAN'S CHOICE. of one hundred and fifty rupees, On leaving ollege Petrus returned to the Bishop of Isa-One magnificent morning in the year 1811 uropolis, and continued his studies for two years a couple of young girls, not more than thirteen onger. After mature r flection he concluded | years of age, sat crying by the roadside some that he had no especial vocation for the priest-distance beyond the Bois de Boulogue, near bood, and requested to leave the mission. He Paris. The children much resembled each othwas at first engaged as government interpreter er, but were quite dissimilar. They had both under the orders of Vice-Admiral Rigault de dark brown-hair, large, bright eyes, and clear Genouilly; he next became secretary of the complexion; both were tall, slender, and grace-Prefecture of Saigon, then interpreter attached ful, and of the same height and size; but the to the staff of Vice-Admiral Bonard, and was forehead of one was high and broad, while the ultimately appointed director of the College of other was low and narrow ; one had a sweet, intelligent, and loving expression of countenance, indicating judgment and fortitude, fifth year. Besides the Annamite, his native while the looks of the other denoted a fiery tongue, he writes and speaks correctly Latin, impetuosity and recklessness that would give French, Spanish, English, Chinese, Malayan, great energy, but which would very soon weary under continued annoyance. As the children sat crying by the roadside, with their Cambodian and Siamese. He is not only an accomplished scholar, but also a man of the world and well acquainted with European usaarms about each other's necks, an honest looking farmer came singing around a curre in the road which had hidden them from view, and, ges. The government was happily inspired in making him chief interpreter of the embassy, astonished by the sudden apparition of the litand the future will prove the excellence of the tle weepers, he stopped short and exclaimed:-What now, my pretty ones ? Has the mother bird flown away, or have you strayed from your nest? Why do you weep?' ' Alas! we A pious woman, hunting up the children of are orphans, Pauline and I,' said the low browvant, one cold day last winter, tried to open a 'We have nobody to care for us. ed one. door in the third story of a wretched house, We have come out here to die !' 'Soul of my mother !' exclaimed the honest farmer, throw-"Pull the string up high; pull the string up ing up his hands; 'spirits so young and yet weary of wing-who could have imagined it ! She looked up and, saw a string, which, on being pulled, lifted a latch, and she opened the door on two little half-naked children all alone. kind questioning, Jean Hudelt, for that was Do you take care of yourselves, little the farmer's name, learned that the little orphan's had came from Provence to Paris, with the mother of Pauline, to find an uncle, who And are you not cold? No fire on a cold would have protected them ; but ! the good man had died before their arrival, and the mother and aunt soon died, also; and now they under the quilt, and I put my arms around were left alone, without a friend in the world Tommy, and Tommy puts his arms around me and we say, 'Now I lay me down to sleep; And Camille again said they wanted to die but Pauline said her nother had taught her to trust in God, and that she would trust in him. 'How intelligent they seem,' soliloquized the farmer,' and so handsome too. But Pauline "When Granny comes home, she fetches us something. Granny says that God has enough. s an angel, while Camille is the devil in pan Granny calls us God's sparrows; and we say, taletts-that is plain enough to be seen. I Our Father,' and 'Give us this day our can't leave them here to die, poor things; nor can I support them at my home. My good Tears came into the good woman's eyes. She Marie would welcome them, to be sure, as she would every suffering creature, but that would little "sparrows," perched in that cold upper not keep them and us from starving. I wish

the good Josephine was still Empress, I'd take

them to her; but this new blue-eyed wife of

the little corporal is as cold and as sour as

Dutch cheese—besides, she don't know that I saved her husband's life in Egypt.' At that

moment an open carriage, drawn by six milk-

white horses, dashed around the curve of the

road, and as Hudelt leapt to one side to avoid

being run over, he recognized in the occupants

of the carriage, the Emperor and Empress,

who were taking one of their accustomed morn-

ing rides, with only a postillion and two foot-

men for their attendants. Napoleon had also re-

cognized the old soldier of Italy and Egypt,

ceint, was f cightened lest he had divined his un - grown rich—that is, rich for a French tarmer. | reigned, and each seemed busy with melanchocomplime ntary reflections upon the character His son Pierre, now nineteen years of age, had Success.—Why run after success? That is of his aew blue-eyed wife; but telling the chilalso prospered under the instruction of the success which follows: success should be cosmic, a new creation, not any trick or feat. To be man is the only success.—Atlantic Monthly.

Emperor's manner at once re-assured him how country provided by the country provided Emperor's manner at once re-assured him, how-Exceptions.—Genius sees that many an ex- ever. Napoleon extended his hand to him, and

cordially embracing the hand of the farmer, said-'Ah, my brave comrade, is it you, then ? and you have turned your sword into a ploughshare, eh? But, as you were not a lancer, where did you get your pruning hook?" Then gaily pinching the cheeks of Maria Louisa, he | that they felt young again. Camille, too, had laughingly aded, 'you see that I am familiar with the prophesies. This brave man here saved my life in Egypt. Do you not love him? become a beauty. She had been sent to the best schools, and had outstripped all her mates in the acquisition of every elegant and courtly I like to meet my old braves thus in the garb accomplishment. Graceful as the willow, delof peace and smelling of clover. But tell me, he said, more seriously, are you safe against fire and muscle of a leopardess, her vivacity, want, in case of blight or sickness? Confide eloquence and picturesque grace of attitude in me.' The good farmer overwhelmed by this and movement drew all eyes after her, and spontaneous kindness on the part of his re- stirred the depths of many hearts. But Camnowned master, could hardly articulate a word. | ille was ambitious : she remembered what the But he finally managed to say that he did not | Emperor said the first time she saw him, and own the farm he worked, and that he was far | she resolved that no less a personage than a from being prepared for any serious misfortune. marshal of the Empire should call her wife. As soon as the Emperor understood thus much, But she was politic, and knowing that the enhe impetuosly interrupted Hudelt, and said,- | sign of the present was the marshal of the fu-Leave that to me. Give me your address. | ture, she was polite and affable to all, and took Your family shall be provided for, before the sun goes down. And now, have you any par- had seen Pauline but twice in three yearsticular request to make ? Speak. Don't hesitate. We did not hesitate at Lodi, nor at these occasions she behaved so coldly, and gave Mount Tabor, did we-eh, Hudelt? said Na Pauline distinctly to understand that she did poleon with a beaming smile. While the Emperor was speaking, Hudelt had been earnestthinking of the two orphans, and whether e would present their case to his old commander. Napoleon's last words and friendly smile gave him courage, and he said, Yes sir. I have a request to make, but not for myself. For whom, then !' quickly asked the emperor. Hudelt stated the case of the orphans; and the Emperor at once said- Bring them thither, and tell them who I am as you come along.' In a few moments the children stood before the Imperial pair. Camille, who seemed highly delighted at the idea of having her case taken up by such distinguished personages, came eagrly forward, but Pauline drew timidly back, and tried to hide behind the farmer. Napoleon, who was perhaps the best judge of human nature that ever lived, and who could utter the most gallant and complimentary things that ever fell from mortal lips, at once noticed the energy with which he dealt his blows, so be difference between the character of the children; and beckoning to Pauline, he said with that the allies named him 'the hundred-thoua loving smile ;— 'Ah my pretty one, how fresh and innocent you are ! What is the soldiers to which they considered him alone news from heaven ! The child understood the equal. In their manoeuvres and marches, the compliment; she blushed scarlet, and again armies came so near the hamlet in which Hushrank behind the farmer. 'And you, my eag- delt lived, that the roar of battle would often let, said the Emperor, gazing into Camille's lu- make his windows rattle. These were exciting ninous eyes, 'how dare you rob the sky of its times for farmers. They would quit their brightest stars ?' Camille blushed, also ; but it work, gather around in groups, and talk over was a coquetish blush, which she did not try to the battles in which many of them had fought hide, but gave the Emperor a grateful and admiring look. 'Well, my brave comrade,' said said Napoleon, turning to Hudelt what is to be lone with these little fairies? We cannot leave | ful achievements, the old military fire was them wandering here. Hold ! I have it. Here, my little one. You know who I am, and you see that man standing by your side. Now you may choose one of us for your guardian. If you choose me, 'said the Emperor, playfully 'Little Corporal's, doom was closing round imitating the air of one pleading for a favor when you arrive at womanhood you shall marry marshals of the Empire and live in palaces. As for that good man there, he will bring you knot of neighbors, now accustomed to gather up virtuously, and find you honest husbands at Hudelt's, had disappeared, and the family amongst his neighbors' sons. Now, which of about to retire, a trampling of horses was us will you choose? speak for as you decide, so heard without, and soon the clank and jingle it shall be.' O, sire, I will choose you,' said of metal sounded on the air. The family ran Camille, bounding forward and kneeling by the to the windows, and saw by the bright moonside of the carriage. Then raising her tearful eyes and glancing alternately at the Emperor road. Hudelt, gazing a moment, then rushed and Empress, she said, 'O, I am so happy-I from the house. At the same moment, all reccan ask nothing more than to have such an ognised in the leader of the troops the well hero and such an angel for my gaurdian.' Ma- known outline of Napoleon's form. The farmer ria Louise smiled at this compliment, and saluted his old commander; the company seemed well pleased, though she said nothing. Napoleon only smiled, and made a sign to one of the footmen, who leaped to the ground and opened the carriage door. 'Come into the carriage,' said Napoleon to Camille, and like roadside. Napoleon at once put the family at a young leopardess she bounded to the feet of

the Empress, where she remained, although the latter motioned her to take a seat beside her. 'Well, mademoiselle, said Napoleon with a playful and gallant air, to Pauline, ' we wait your decision. 'I will stay with this good man, said Pauline, clinging to Hudelt. At this unexpected decision, the Emperor uttered an exclamation of astonishment, the Empress looked displeased, and poor Hudelt, feared it might bring his master's displeasure upon him, was too much frightened to appreciate the compliment the child paid him. 'Do you know what you are saying !' said Napoleon, kindly. 'Are you alraid of me? I will love you, and you shall play with the King of Rome. Think again, and remember that you will be separated from your cousin if you do

not come with us.' 'I will stay with good ! Hudelt,' said Pauline firmly 'and I wish Camille would come back, for I do not like to have her separated from me.' Napoleon, probably more for the purpose of ascertaining the working of the child's mind than with any intention of influencing her to change her decision said : -But just think of the difference between Hudelt and myself. I am powerful and can make you a queen if you like, while the most that he can do will be to marry you to a peasaut.' 'My mother told me,' said Pauline, with deep emotion, 'when she was on her deathbed, to trust more to the good and honest than to the rich and great. She said it was sometimes safer to have the humble for protectors, because they might carry us up with them,

while the great might fall and crush us in their

The blaze of Napoleou's eyes would have quenched an eagle's gaze, as he leaned over the side of the carriage, and said :- 'Your mother was wise, and you do well to obey her teachings. What was her name?' 'Letite d'Harcourt.' 'The wife of Colonel d'Harcourt, who fell at Jena ?' 'Yes, sire, Colonel d'Harcourt to eat to-day. Come,' addressing his companwas my father,' said Pauline, wiping the big tears from her cheeks. 'He was a very good friend of mine, and so was your mother. Did your mother never speak of me?' 'Yes, sire, she very often spoke of you, and she loved you Are you sisters? 'No' replied the one who had been called Pauline; Camille is my cousin; her father was my mother's brother.' By look. 'Speak child; I shall not be offended.' Being thus commanded, Pauline said, as she shrank behind the farmer :- 'Until you sent | the plate off which he ate, the cup from which Josephine away !' Poor Hudelt uttered a cry he drank, and the chair on which he sat, are of terror, and nearly fell to the ground. The the most priceless heirlooms of the past. Empress started and her face flashed with an-

ger. The postilion and footman sat as still as though they had neither eyes nor ears. For an instant Napoleon's face was as white as marble, and the next moment it was rigid and motionless. He knew that every word spoken on the occasion would be retailed through all the circles of Paris, and he was determined the gossip should reflect no discredit upon him. Smiling upon Pauline, he said :- Your mother was a wise and good woman; and would that France had many like her, but she could not understand the necessities which the interest of the state imposed on Josephine. Your mother has left you her sweetness and wisdom-a valuable inheritance. In selecting your guardian you have not chosen badly. My Hudelt will be a kind father to you. Step into the carriage and embrace your cousin, for you must separate.' A short embrace and a leap to the ground, a crackling of the postillion's whip, a dash of the equipage, a waving of hands, and the farmer and orphan were left alone. Hudelt turned and took Pauline by the hand. 'Tis strange,' said he, that you should have made such a choice. Comeyour cousin is on the way to the Tuilleriesyou shall be welcome to a peasant's hut.' Napoleon did not forget the promise he made Jean Hudelt on the morning the orphans

postillion to rein up, and then beckoned to Hudelt to approach. The latter, believing his old comrade to be both omnipotent and omnis-Three years had passed, and Hudelt had on which a cheerful fire blazed. Deep silence

erre loved Pauline, and she loved Pierre; and at their betrothal, Jean and Marie danced as gaily as they done at their own, and declared in the acquisition of every elegant and courtly especial pains not to give offence to any. She once at the farm and once in Paris, and on not wish the acquaintance kept up, that the poor girl, after one paroxysm of grief, had resigned herself to the idea of being forgotten by her imperious cousin. The spring of 1814 had come; and Napoleon, whose veteran troops had perished amid the snows of Russia, with a few thousand raw recruits, was making prodigious displays of military genius which kept the millions of the allies at bay and excited the admiration of his bitterest foes. Be set on all sides by overwhelming numbers, and betrayed by some of his best officers, his spirit was aroused to a pitch of energy such as he had never before exhibited. The enthusiasm of the old days of Lodi's bridge and Arcola's marshes once more stirred his soul, and the marvels of the Italian campaigns were produced on a bigger scale, and bloodier fields. The rapidity of his movements, the consummate skill of his combinations, and the terrific wildered and appalled his multitudinous foes aroused, and the farmers talked of forming a company and marching to his camp. But one him. He could have overthrown a hostile world in arms, but how could he withstand domestic treachery! One evening, after the light a troop of horsemen winding along the halted; the horses were hitched to the fence and while the Emperor entered the house with his old comrade, the troopers had eagerroadside. Napoleon at once put the family at their ease by the simplicity and cordiality of his greeting; and then Marie, at a signal from her husband, retired with him to the kitchen. After rapidly surveying the room, Napoleon stepped to Pauline's side, and gently pinching her cheek, asked if she remembered him, and without waiting for an answer said- 'Hudelt has used you well, I hope. Your cousin has done finely; but she has not married a marshal yet. Have you married a peasant?' Pauline blushed and exchanged glances of embarrasment with Pierre. Napoleon at once detected the manœuvre, and again pinching Pauline's cheek, said : 'Ah, I see. You do well. Those roses on your cheek have their roots in your heart. Very good. Had the world known of your choice a few years since, it would have said, 'How foolish !-what insanity ! But you were wise. Hudelt, the independent farmer, is better off to-night, than Napoleon the betrayed Emperor.' Then folding his arms on his breast, he strode impatiently back and forth across the floor. In a short time Hudelt returned, and spoke in a low voice to his commander, who said, 'Very good.' Hudelt went and spoke to the officers on the grass, who immediately sprang up and followed him to the best room in the house, where a beautiful rustic repast was spread, of which the Emperor was already partaking. Not a word was uttered for several minutes. At length Napoleon abruptly said :- 'You are a fortunate man, Hudelt. Accident prevented a battle in this neighborhood, else your farm would have heen spoiled for a year, your orchard and crops destroyed, and perhaps all your lives sacrificed. Part of my force are not a very long march from your door now, and the enemy are everywhere. I have been reconnoitering all around you, but you may rest in peace ; no shot will be fired here; it would be a poor useless waste of life. I have been betrayed. This repast is opportune, for we had but little ions, and advancing to the door, 'time presses.' As he walked to his horse he met Pauline and Pierre coming from the gate, and said-'Kiss me for the last time, my little one. Had your father lived, and been in command of Paris. the destinies of France might have been changed.' A jingling of spurs and sabres, a trampling of hoofs, and the vision was gone No one in that house saw Napoleon more, but

Two years more had passed, Napoleon had

returned from Elba, given the hereditary

thrones of Europe their last shaking, been sent

to the far off prison, and the hated Bourbon

again seated on the throne of his aucestors.

But the Parisians seemed to have forgotter

these events and were merry. Grand parties

were given, and the grandest of all the season

was now to be held in honor of a young novel-

ist and poet, whose praises were sounded by

every tongue. His name was Pierre Hudelt,

and his young wife Pauline, was the belle of

Paris. When the party broke up, at a very

late hour, Pierre being what his friends jocose-

ly called a desperado in manner, resolved, as

gay party determined to keep him company.

When they arrived near Pierre's hotel a beau-

tiful girl, whose thin and cheap attire was

tastefully arranged, crossed the street, and

stood directly in front of them, under a giaring

lamp. Pauline uttered a cry and sprang to-

wards the melancholy apparition. The cousins

had once more met. Pauline attempted to

embrace Camille, but the latter threw her off

with a fierce gesture and fled down a narrow

street, ending in impenetrable darkness. Two

days after, Pierre, who aided by the police,

had been searching for Camille, found ber life-

less body at the dead-house, on the Seine,

t was a pleasant night, to walk home, and a

country proud of him, and die a member of the academy. Pauline had developed into a maiden of exquisite loveliness-tall, graceful and intelligent, tasteful and sweet-tempered. Pi-Camille is sleeping in the churchyard : while I am rich, Pierre famous, and Pauline the belle of Paris, my good Marie read me this riddle?" 'It is a simple riddle, good Jean,' said his wife, slowly rubbing her hands. 'You remember what Pauline's dying mother said : The humble may rise and carry us with them, while the great may fall and crush us in their ruin.' As for the rest, the lesson is this ;ruin.' As for the rest, the lesson is this;—
seek first the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness, and every good thing shall be added

Monles in payment for the paper, may be sent by
mail at our risk if addressed to the Publisher seek first the kingdom of heaven and its right-AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA. JOHN N. CLIFFORD, Augusta, Me.

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The paper is owned by the Association and under the entire control of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, viz.

JOSEPH W. ALDEN, REV. WM. GOODELL.

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It is edited by REV. WILLIAM GOODELL and REV. GEO.
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where it had been deposited, dripping from the river, but an hour before. Three evenings afterwards, Pauline and Pierre sat with Hudelt and Marie, before the old kitchen hearth,

reigned, and each seemed busy with melancholy thoughts. Suddenly the old farmer exclaimed:—'This is a strange world. Who would have thought that this would have been the end, five years ago to-day, when I, a poor labourer, was standing in the road with the orphans, and the 'Little Corporal,' sitting in his carriage with his Empress, was the most powerful monarch that the world has ever seen? Camille chose the Emperor for her guardian, and Pauline the peasant. Now the Emperor is a prisoner in St. Helena, and Emperor is a prisoner in St. Helena, and LIABILITIES OF THOSE WHO TAKE PERIODICALS.—Th

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